The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Preparing For a Final Struggle in the Streets of Paris.

All the Corner Houses to be Seized for the Troops.

The Attack on the Forts and Ramparts Continued.

Rochefort Held Under Close Arrest at Versailles.

The Investigation of Gen. Prim's Assassination at Madrid.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Spies Shot and Participants in the Gunpowder Plot Condemned—Civil and Military Authorities in Paris—Operations About the City—Notre Dame Occupied by Troops.

PARIS, May 20.—Two spies were shot yesterday. Four individuals have been condemned to death for alleged connection with the recent powder magazine explosion near the Champ de Mars. The Central Committee is again the principal power in Paris, and is acting in concert with the Committee of Public Safety. The journals of the Commune declare that the Federal positions are everywhere strong, that their organization has improved and that confidence in the future is greatly strengthened.

PARIS, May 20—Evening.—An important engagement is reported to have occurred today, near Auteuil and Passy. The result is yet unknown. Fort Montrouge still holds out against the Versaillists. The Governor of Fort Bicetre has been arrested. The Versaillists in the Bois de Boulogne have made seven distinct attempts to storm the ramparts of Paris, but in no case was the assault a serious one. A great number of Federal troops has been concentrated at the threatened points. The bastions facing the German position are being actively repaired. The minority party in the Commune and Military Commission has been replaced by Communists of a more radical stripe. The Church of Notre Dame des Victoires has been sacked, and is now occupied by Federal troops.

Impending Changes in the French Ministry—Gambetta Plotting Treason—Preparations for a Struggle Within the Capital—The Communists Beginning to Despond—Rochefort Under Arrest at Versailles.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch says the report that the Germans intend to attack Paris, is unfounded. Several unimportant engagements have taken place at Neuilly. The *Telegraph's* dispatch gives a report that MM. FAVRE and SIMON are to leave the French Ministry. Letters have been intercepted, implicating M. GAMBETTA in movements against the Government. A flag of truce from Paris has arrived at Versailles. A dispatch from Versailles mentions a report that M. ROCHEFORT has been arrested at Meaux. A dispatch from Paris says the Federalists have planted four *mitrailleuses* on the barricade in the Rue Peyronnet. The civil commissioners, acting in conjunction with the military commanders, have ordered the inhabitants of Paris occupying corner houses to leave, as all such buildings will be used by troops as loop-holes for musketry. The Central Committee has assumed the war power. The Communists have determined to take the offensive against the Versaillists, and expect thereby to stop the approaches of the Government troops to Paris. Another dispatch says wounded soldiers are constantly arriving at the hospitals, and that the Communists are dispirited, and making preparations to explode the ramparts. The United States store-ship *Relief* has arrived at Havre. A dispatch from Havre says the Prussians have evacuated Yvetot.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—M. ROCHEFORT has been arrested in attempting to escape from the Commune, and was brought to Versailles today. The Assembly today adopted a motion demanding a decision from the French and Prussian authorities as to what towns shall be garrisoned by German soldiers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Empress of Russia at Berlin—Alsace and Lorraine a Part of Germany Forever More—The French and German Representatives at Frankfort.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Empress of Russia has arrived in Berlin. The German Parliament has adopted the second clause of the Alsace and Lorraine bill, which declares those Provinces incorporated in the German Empire, forever more. The Polish and Danish members abstained from voting. Herr DELBRUCK stated that the conquered territory was not annexed to any particular State of the Empire, because none of the States coveted it.

FRANKFORT, May 20—Evening.—Prince BISMARCK and MM. FAVRE and POUYER-QUERTIER held a long conference today. They will remain in this city three days.

Bismarck and Favre at Frankfort—Dr. Dollinger to Visit London—The Favorite of the Derby—Burning of a Steamer—Investigation of Marshal Prim's Assassination.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May 20.—Prince BISMARCK and MM. POUYER-QUERTIER and FAVRE arrived in this city today, for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaty of peace. All the public buildings and a great many private residences are decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

LONDON, May 20.—Herr DOLLINGER will shortly visit London. *Bothwell*, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket, is the favorite for the Derby, which comes off on Wednesday next. The steamer *William III.* has been burned near Ventnor. All on board are supposed to have been saved.

MADRID, May 20.—The Cortes held a secret session yesterday, at which a report was read, covering the results of the judicial inquiry into the assassination of Gen. PRIM. The report criminates Señor ROQUE BARCIA, who has, since the assassination, been elected a Deputy to the Cortes.

LONDON, May 20.—The report that a new Turkish loan, to the amount of $30,000,000, is to be introduced in the London market, is authoritatively contradicted.

CUBA.

Execution of Rebels and Traitors—Crushing Out the Remnants of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, May 20.—JUAN MARQUEZ GARCIA, who had been convicted of treason, was executed at 6 o'clock this morning at Fort Cabanas. The Villa de Cobre shopkeepers who had been convicted of supplying the insurgents, have been executed at Santiago de Cuba. The insurgent Prefect, Capt. CARLOS VARONA, and the insurgent ENRIQUE FLOTAS, have been executed at Puerto Principe. Gen. ZEA reports having destroyed an insurgent camp on the 10th and killed five persons; that his troops killed on the 12th ELOY BEAUVILLIERS, an insurgent General of artillery, Capt. ANTO. BACHILLER MORLES, Adjt. PEDRO LECERF, Lieut. PINEIRO and five others, and on the 13th the Ex-General-in-Chief of the Central Department, named BOUZA AGRAMONTE. Gen. ZEA also reports that he attacked VILLAMIL'S forces on the 14th, and killed ten of them. The General returned on the 16th to Puerto Principe.

WASHINGTON.

Departure of the English Commissioners—Examination at West Point—New Financial Agents in Europe—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The British members of the Joint High Commission called upon the President today for the purpose of bidding him adieu. Earl DE GREY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE will leave here on Monday and sail from New-York on Wednesday in the same steamer with Gen. SCHENCK, our Minister to England. Prof. BERNARD and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD left here this evening, the latter for his home in Canada, and the former for Niagara, where he will spend a few days, and then proceed to Quebec to sail for England.

MR. CORCORAN'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

Mr. W. W. CORCORAN is much better today, and his return to health is now more confidently anticipated.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS and W. W. FOLWELL, of Minnesota, Commissioners from that State to the centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876.

WEST POINT EXAMINATION.

A medical board, to consist of Surgeon T. F. MCPARLIN, W. E. WATERS and VAN BUREN HUBBARD, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to convene at West Point the 1st of June, for the examination of the graduating class and of applicants for admission to the Academy.

FINANCIAL AGENTS ABROAD.

The banking house of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., of London, has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as foreign financial agent for the navy department. This appointment, it is understood, is not intended wholly to supersede that of the Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., who for nearly forty years, have acted as the financial agents of the United States. The disbursements for the navy abroad through London since the close of the late war, have amounted to about four or five million dollars annually.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

The Senate met at 11½ o'clock. Among the few auditors in the galleries were the delegation of Indians now in this city on business with the Government.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read a letter from Commissioner WILLIAMS, showing that an advance copy of the treaty was sent to him, (Mr. MORTON,) at Indianapolis, about the 1st of May, and that some changes were made therein about the 4th inst., in the twelfth and twenty-second articles.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, inquired whether what was first published was the same as the official copy of the treaty.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was, with the exception that one of the articles was omitted by mistake.

Major MCDONALD, Chief Clerk of the Senate, made a statement, through the Vice-President, to the effect that on the day the treaty was communicated by the President, not wishing to send the official copy to the printer, he asked and received from Mr. MORTON the last proof of the treaty for that purpose.

Mr. MORTON remarked that from Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, till Thursday, he had no copy of the treaty in his possession. He repeated that the first copy was sent to him at Indianapolis, and that afterward he received a revised or corrected copy; and, in this connection, he caused to be read a letter from Dr. CHARLES S. TAFT, saying he was in the Senator's room before the treaty was sent to the Senate. The Senator took from a large envelope a printed paper, and asked him to put it into the fire, which he did, the Senator remarking to him that he had no use for it, as he had received a complete copy of the treaty.

Mr. SUMNER said he received a copy of the treaty from the State Department fifteen minutes after 12 o'clock on Monday, the 7th inst., after the official signature had been attached. It was on his desk yesterday, but was now at his home on his files. It had been in his custody all the time. He knew no copy had been taken from it. He then corrected a statement in a morning paper which was given with a good deal of formality. It was therein stated that he yesterday occupied a large portion of the session discussing the merits and demerits of the treaty, and the writer undertook to give what he said. He would not say whether he spoke or not, but he could say the reference made to anything he may have said was entirely erroneous. He never did make the speech attributed to him.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said in his remarks he heretofore made he thought in the end the investigation might implicate some Senator. He supposed every one had his theory, and he had his; and that the Treaty could not get out excepting through a Senator. He had supposed the agent or employe of the Press might have procured it from a Senator's room during his absence.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN the Senate went into Executive Session on the treaty.

The Senate were engaged for four and a half hours on the treaty, and adjourned at 3½ until 11 o'clock on Monday. The prospect is that a vote will be arrived at by Tuesday or Wednesday.

Heavy Suit Against Bankrupt Bankers.

The argument of the case of CULVER, PENN & CO., bankrupts, was concluded at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, on specifications filed by Dr. A. G. EGBERT and THOMAS HOGE, of Franklin, Penn., against the application of the bankrupts for a discharge. The firm of CULVER, PENN & CO. carried on business as bankers in New-York, from 1864 until the date of their failure, March 27, 1866. They were intimately connected with some five or six banks and banking-houses in the oil region of Pennsylvania. These institutions were all involved in a common ruin by the failure of the New-York house. The case has been pending about two years. The principal averments against the bankrupts relate to the ownership of 24,010 shares of stock of the Reno Company, held in the name of ROBERT J. BROOKE, a relative of C. N. CULVER. This stock, it is averred, belongs in reality to Mr. CULVER, and is a majority of the whole number of shares. The case was argued by ROBERT SEWELL and A. B. MCCALMONT, of Pennsylvania, for the opposing creditors, and by BANGS, with whom were MILLER and OPDYKE, for the bankrupts. The decision was reserved.

Affrays Last Night.

At eleven o'clock last night CHARLES FLANAGAN was found by the Police, at No. 33 Hamilton-street, bleeding from two severe scalp-wounds, caused by a large butcher-knife in the hands of THOMAS SMITH. Both were brought to the Seventh Precinct Station.

At 12 o'clock last night an affray occurred at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, during which JOHN HURLEY and JOHN O'KEEFE were slightly stabbed. Both were arrested.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, and removed to the Morgue.

COAL TROUBLES.

The Reign of Terror at the Mines Yet Unbroken.

Repeated Collisions Between the Opposing Forces.

A Terrible State of Affairs—Resumption to Take Effect Next Week—Business Prospects Improving.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 20.—Slight disturbances are frequent. Several fights between Union miners and so-called "black legs" have taken place, and one man, a Union miner, was knocked down, the side of his head striking the curb-stone, cutting a frightful gash, which may prove fatal. One of the attacking party named JENNINGS, is under military arrest. KEARNS, the laborer alleged to have killed JONES and DAVIS, had a hearing before Judge DANA at Wilkesbarre to-day. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, Mr. W. W. SCRANTON, his employer, becoming his surety. He ventured to his home, in Bellevue, today, under military escort, but will reside for the present in this city. At a late hour last night the Irish laborers of Bellevue received pretty positive and straightforward information that the Welsh would make a raid upon them last night, and the protection of the military was invoked. The Tunkhannock Company were dispatched to that place and remained on duty during the night. The laborers were very much frightened, and some of them spent the entire night in their cellars. Several shots were fired, by whom is not known, but no one was injured. Resumption in this entire region will take place during the coming week. The Pennsylvania Company's mines were all worked today, and a large quantity of coal produced. The Delaware and Hudson Company's men, at a meeting today in Providence, voted by a large majority to resume work next week, thereby rescinding their action of a few days ago. There has been great activity in the yards of the coal companies preparatory to resumption, and hundreds of miners have all day been purchasing tools and otherwise preparing for work. There is also great activity in business circles, and our merchants will visit New-York early in the week with a view of replenishing their almost exhausted stock of goods. The miners and companies of the Lackawanna region have settled their difficulties without reference to the Schuylkill region or the decision of the umpire, Judge ELLWELL.

Half-past Eleven P. M.—The wildest excitement prevails in Bellevue. KEARNS, who was released on $10,000 bail, and who was advised to remain in this city during the night, rashly ventured home about 10 o'clock, and on the way was recognized by some of his enemies, the Welsh miners, a large crowd of whom attempted his capture, pursuing him through several streets, firing as they ran. He escaped however, gaining the east portion of the town, where his friends, the laborers, were, all of whom are by authority armed with Remington rifles and side arms. An organization was at once effected, and the miners were chased into Hyde Park, and one BROOKS, who is already under bonds for participation in the previous riots, was captured and handed over to the military. The laborers are all in arms, and are resolved, in conjunction with the military, to make desperate resistance in case of further disturbance.

Two miners, Welsh and German, named respectively JOHN PHILLIPS and CHARLES REID, got into an altercation relative to the situation in Hyde Park, about 10 o'clock, and becoming excited came to blows, when the father of REID interfered and stabbed PHILLIPS in the back of the neck, it is thought, fatally. No arrests were made. There was a collision between the Hazelton Zouaves and a company of militia from Wilkesbarre at Hyde Park this evening. Capt. COLBURN, of the Zouaves, was wounded in the arm by a pistol shot. The excitement at this hour is intense, many of the soldiers are intoxicated and there is little security for either life or property.

WINNIPEG.

Favorable Condition of the Territory—Emigration Increasing—The Financial Estimates—Legislative Matters.

TORONTO, May 20.—Winnipeg advices to the 30th April have been received. The steamer *Selkirk* left for Abercrombie on May 1 with fifty passengers, mostly volunteers. The *International* leaves today. Two companies, who had been organized and sent there have been discharged, there being little doing in building in consequence of the scarcity of lumber. Several are going on the surveys and the public roads. The Government is to build sheds for the temporary accommodation of emigrants, and $2,000 have been voted to begin with. The estimates for the Province give the total expenditures as $79,585, and the total assets as $80,220 24. This includes $6,000 for education, $2,000 for the relief of emigrants, $14,000 for public lands, $20,000 for public buildings, $6,000 for the River Assinaboine, and $8,000 for the indemnity of members. The vote for the last item was $200 each, but all but three of the members stood out against it, and the Government finally agreed to give $300 each, promising the additional $100 in supplementary estimates. The members insisted on having the estimate before the House increased to $300 each at once, and after a hot discussion the Speaker ruled that the increase could only be made by a supplementary estimate as proposed by the Government. The Governor-General prorogued the Legislature with the usual ceremony.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of One of the Robbers in New-York—He is Held for Examination.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Boylston Bank robbery, committed during the night of Nov. 20, 1869, no doubt will be remembered. After all the evidence was gathered, the Grand Jury found an indictment against WILLIAM A. GLOVER, of New-York, as being implicated in the robbery, and the detectives made him the principal object of their search. On Thursday last the detectives arrested GLOVER in New-York, when, wishing not to give the arrest any publicity, a hack was called and the three entered and drove around the Central Park till 12 o'clock, when they took the train and arrived at Boston last evening. GLOVER is a young man, about twenty-nine years of age. He has a light complexion, blue eyes, and is quite slim. He was dressed neatly, but not flashily, carried a splendid gold watch and chain, and had about $600 about him when searched. He is married and very well off, and lives in a fine brown-stone-front house on East Forty-second-street, New-York, with his wife and child. Today GLOVER was held in $50,000 bail for future examination, charged with being a party to the Boylston Bank robbery.

The Recent Indian Massacre on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The official reports of the military authorities of Arizona on the late massacre of the Apaches at Camp Grant are published by order of the Department commander. They charge that the Indians were peacefully engaged on their reservation, and were entitled to the protection of the United States as prisoners of war, and that of the whole number killed only eight were men, the others being women and children. The butchery is denounced as simply an unprovoked murder.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Meeting at Chicago—New Plans for Carrying on Benevolent Work—Full Report of the Committee of Twenty-one.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The most important report made to the General Assembly is that of the Committee of Twenty-one. The full text is as follows:

The Committee respectfully say to the Assembly that they held one session on the 20th and 21st of September, and another on the 8th and 9th of March, and the third on the 13th and 14th of April, when all the members were present excepting three; and after a most careful consideration of the first branch of the subject, arrived, with almost entire unanimity, at the following conclusions: Our church having dispensed in a great degree with the paid agency system, the responsibility of developing and systematizing the liberality of our congregations and fostering the aggressive interests of the church must necessarily devolve, under our denominational organization, on the members themselves, the deaconate, sessions of the Presbyteries and Synods and such general superintending agencies as the Assembly may establish. The difficulty in the way to successfully accomplishing this work lies in the failure to bring the principles of our Presbyterian system into full operation through these agencies. To obviate this we propose in order to simplify, consolidate and unify various benevolent operations of the church,—there shall be a general Commission which shall have supervision over the benevolent work of the Church, subject to the General Assembly, to be composed of five delegates from each of the Boards of the Church, together with a delegate from each of the Synods, to be elected annually by ballot, which periodical delegates shall not only be the medium of communication between the Boards and churches, but shall also be of right corresponding members of the several Boards, entitled to attend and deliberate with them as they see fit and find convenient. This General Commission shall meet twice every year; on — day of November, when they shall consider the general condition and necessities of the Church, benevolent work, determine questions that may come up before them, and seek to awaken an interest and develop the benevolence of the Church, and on the — day of May, to learn the wants of the various objects of benevolence, mature plans for the ecclesiastical year, to receive the reports of the several boards, and their estimates of their necessities for the coming year. It shall then make a report to the General Assembly, of which a condensed report is to be printed in the appendix of the Assembly's minutes, the usual pamphlet form being dispensed with, and the Commission, at their meeting, shall also estimate, as near as possible, from the information derived from the reports then received from the Boards, and from those of the Presbytery and Synodical committees, what proportion of the whole amount to be expended through the Boards, each Synod should be requested to contribute, in order to meet these wants. There shall be four Executive Boards appointed by the General Assembly, in three annual classes, with power to fill their vacancies; one for Home Work and one for Publication, each to consist of twenty-one members; and one for Foreign Work, and one of Benevolence and Finance, each to consist of fifteen members. The present Board of Foreign Missions shall discharge the duties of the foreign work as contemplated by this arrangement. The Board for Home Work shall discharge the duties now assigned to the present Boards of Home Missions, Education and Church Erection, and to the Committees on Freedmen and Ministerial Relief. The Board of Publication shall attend to the management of its appropriate work; it shall be conducted as a strictly business operation, sustaining itself in this with the present capital, such buildings as may be provided for it, from the profits on its sales and from donations and bequests. The Board of Benevolence and Finance shall be composed largely of business men of acknowledged skill in the management of financial affairs, with one treasurer; it shall have charge of the funds for the Home and Foreign work of the Church; it shall meet the drafts of each of the Boards as far as funds may have been received for it, as may be directed by the General Commission; it shall also be its duty to use all proper means to promote throughout the Church a regular and systematic consecration of its property to the Lord. A treasurer shall be appointed by the General Commission, to be under the supervision and direction of the Board of Benevolence and Finance. When the General Commission is not in session, he shall be an ex-officio member and officer of this Board.

The Board of Foreign and Home Work, together with that of the Benevolence and Finance, shall be located in New-York, and the Board of Publication shall be located in Philadelphia, and these Boards shall be allowed to have such officers and assistants as may be necessary for the efficient and economical administration of their work, and shall submit a report of their work and its needs to each Spring meeting of the General Commission. In order to carry out this plan, let the General Assembly enjoin upon every Presbytery to appoint a standing Committee on the benevolent work of the Church, of which the stated clerk shall be Secretary. Let it be the duty of this Committee to use all means in its power to have brought before all congregations of the Presbytery plans that may be recommended for securing contributions, and to give each pastor and session information of the wants of the various objects, and what is expected of each congregation. Let every Presbytery be required to question each pastor, stated supply and elder present at every stated meeting in the Spring and Fall whether the directions and recommendations on this subject have been complied with, recording the answer on the minutes. No church not complying with the directions of the Assembly to make collections for foreign missions, home missions, education for the ministry and church erection, or such other objects as shall from time to time be laid upon them by the General Assembly, shall receive any aid from the funds of the Church, at least as often as once every six months. These standing committees shall report to the Board of Benevolence and Finance so far as they can in relation to the different objects for which contributions have been made by the churches within the limits of their respective Presbyteries, with the amount contributed for each, together with such other general information as to the general benevolent work of their churches and Presbyteries as shall seem necessary to them, or shall be called for by the General Commission or Board of Benevolence and Finance. These Committees shall also ascertain and report to the proper Boards, as well as to the Synodical Committee, provided for in this place, what vacant churches and destitute neighborhoods within the bounds of the Presbytery need aid to support the Gospel, what unemployed ministers, licentiates and candidates are willing to become pastors, stated supplies, &c.; what amount of salary can be raised by the churches and neighborhoods respectively, and what additional amount will be needed to support the Gospel in each; also what church buildings and manses are necessary, how much can be raised at the place, and what amount will be needed from the church erection fund; and further, what candidates for the ministry ought to be received under the care of the Presbytery, and recommended for aid; and further still, what amount of contributions can probably be secured from each and all churches under the care of the Presbytery for different benevolent objects, which are prosecuted by the General Assembly; also each Synod shall appoint a Committee of Benevolent Work of the Church. These Synodical Committees shall be subject to instructions from the General Commission, exercise supervision over the Presbyterian Committees in their work, receive reports as above directed to be made to them, ascertain whether unemployed ministers, licentiates and candidates who reside within the bounds of their Synod can find work in other Presbyteries than their own, and, making a complete digest of all the information gathered on these subjects, shall report the same to the General Commission. Foreign Presbyteries and Synods, as also the more distant ones in the home fold, may report in writing, when it is found impracticable or inconsistent to send delegates. Let the Assembly enjoin upon all churches the practice of periodical-giving to all causes recommended by the General Assembly, according to the principles commended in the Word of God, and more particularly in the specific direction of the Apostles in First Corinthians, sixteenth chapter and second verse: "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." All the provisions of the General Assembly for the regulation of part of the Church work here included, not inconsistent with the above, shall continue in operation, and all provisions that conflict with or are rendered unnecessary by the foregoing, shall be and are hereby annulled. The present arrangements for this Church work shall continue until the above Boards and General Commission are in operation. The General Assembly is recommended to appoint a delegate from each Synod to be a member of the General Commission and to hold office until such time as their places may be supplied by the regular elections in the respective Synods; and the Assembly is also requested to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the General Commission, and also instruct the churches that from and after such meetings, all contributions for the benevolent work of the Church must be sent immediately to the Treasurer. It is also recommended that the Assembly, in appointing a committee to nominate the members of the respective Boards, see to it that the several Synods are represented on such committee. It was resolved that the Assembly be recommended at once to incorporate the work now carried on on behalf of the freedmen with the work of the Home Mission under its respective departments. Lastly, in regard to the important subject of ministerial relief, the Committee, after careful inquiry, have concluded to recommend that this Assembly appoint a special committee for the further investigation, who shall put in a requisition for the services of experts in the very difficult matter of life insurance, and having due regard to valuable existing plans and preferences of our people, shall consider and report to the next Assembly as to the practicability and desirableness of a plan by which each congregation may, in addition to the salary of its pastor, pay an annual premium for the assurance of his life. The percentage upon the salary is so arranged that part of it shall inure to the benefit of the ministers who cannot be thus provided for. Second, that the insurances shall be so arranged as not to be vitiated by transfers from one charge to another, and so as to benefit the disabled as well as the families of the deceased. Third, so as to include the advantages of the mutual plan of life insurance, and to consider if relief to ministers and their families should not in all cases be in the form of annuities. These suggestions, implying the modes and principles which are the subject of general inquiry, the Committee deem to be of importance in order to the adoption by our Church of a satisfactory plan for ministerial relief, all of which is respectfully submitted to this General Assembly.

The report was accepted, and made the second order for Wednesday.

Today's session of the Assembly was almost exclusively directed to the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Education. The report states that during the year there were 230 theological, 284 collegiate and 156 academic students. The receipts of the year were $79,812 29, and the payments to April 30, $79,449 17, leaving a small balance of $15,000 still due on the May appropriations. When these are paid nothing will remain to meet the Autumn and Winter payments, which would amount to $130,000. By the acts of the Legislatures of New-York and Pennsylvania, the two old boards are united, and the transfer of their property legalized.

Resolutions accompanying the report were adopted, recommending to the Synods the adoption of a standing order by each Presbytery to report what it has done for the Board of Education. An invitation from JOHN V. FARWELL, Mayor of the City of Lake Forest, for an excursion there next Thursday, was accepted. After arranging the order of proceedings for the coming week, the Assembly adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Capt. SHUFELDT reports that a thorough survey has been made of the Tehuantepec route, and he is satisfied that an inter-oceanic surface canal can be built across that isthmus, with no more expense than the importance of the work will justify. The surveys are entirely original, depending upon no previous explorations, and the supply of water is taken from a source never before thought of. The members of the party are arriving in the country by different steamers from Mexico and Havana.

The Federal Court adjourned at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. During its term Mr. CLOON was convicted on nine indictments of collecting and appropriating pensions. His counsel moved for an arrest of judgment, and Judge TRIGG, after hearing the argument, postponed a decision till the next term of the Court, admitting the prisoner to bail.

A detachment of Company I, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, in charge of Second Lieut. SMITH, arrived at Baltimore, yesterday afternoon, to escort the body of Mr. WALLACE, of that company, for interment. They were met at the depot by Company C, of the Fifth Maryland, who accompanied them to the cemetery.

In the matter of the Berdell bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie, held by the State of Massachusetts, the Legislative Committee has reported a resolution appropriating $72,000 to enable the Governor to join with the other bondholders in paying off the debt incurred by the trustees.

Gov. HOFFMAN, accompanied by Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, and staff, arrived at Norfolk yesterday from Richmond. The party visited the Navy-yard, and then proceeded to Fort Monroe, where they were the guests of Major-Gen. BARRY.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton County, Kentucky, have unanimously and cordially indorsed the Vallandigham platform, and recommended Hon. SAMUEL F. HUNT as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Col. DICKEY, of the firm of MORRIS, TAYLOR & CO., of St. Louis, while recently traveling with a companion in a buggy, was shot by a robber near Clarksville, Ark., and dangerously wounded.

The first deposit of new bonds, on account of national bank circulation, was received at the Treasury yesterday, the amount being $50,000 from the People's National Bank of Winchester, Ill.

The New-York excursionists left St. Louis yesterday afternoon for the Indian country, via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, and will return by the Atlantic and Pacific road.

A Mrs. WITLER, at St. Louis, poured coal oil from a lamp on her fire yesterday, when her child was burned to death, and Mrs. WITLER is not expected to survive.

The Great Western Dispatch Company have entered into an agreement with the Erie Road by which, after June 1, all through freight business will be done by the former Company.

ROBERT BONNER has accepted the challenge of the owner of the San Francisco horse to race in Chicago in June next for a purse of $50,000.

Sixty-five prominent Japanese have arrived at Chicago direct from Japan en route for Washington and the Eastern cities, thence to Europe and around the world.

JOHN HENNING has recovered $10,000 damages from the New-Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad for damages sustained by falling through an opening in the Company's wharf.

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Clerk to the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Pension Office.

The members of the High Joint Commission called at the White House, yesterday, to pay their parting respects to the President and family.

The certificate of incorporation of the California, Pacific and Eastern Extension Railroad will be filed to-morrow at San Francisco. The capital is fifty million dollars.

The receiving-house of HANNA, CHAPIN & CO.'s oil-refinery exploded yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio. The concussion was felt in all parts of the city. Nobody was hurt.

A fire at Nashua, N. H., yesterday, destroyed several buildings and dwellings. The total loss is nearly $30,000. Twelve families are rendered houseless by the fire.

A son of ABRAHAM TUTTLE was drowned at Croton, N. Y., yesterday. He was in a small boat when a schooner ran into it.

EMMA HERDENWICK, aged fourteen, was, yesterday, burned to death at Cleveland by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp.

The Massachusetts State Police bill, with the force reduced to seventy, has passed the House to engrossment.

The receipts at Washington of fractional currency for the week ending yesterday amounted to $620,500.

The Finance Committee of the Montreal Common Council has drafted a by-law granting $1,000,000 to the Northern Colonization Railroad.

A fire occurred at Duncanville, Ont., on Friday, destroying Simpson's Mills building. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

The Illinois crops are looking finely, and the farmers are buoyant over the prospects.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in MOLSON'S sugar refinery, at Montreal. Loss, $5,000.

The aggregate subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $59,200.

A Democratic Opinion of the World.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, May 18.

The *World* says it has not yet read the New-York Code Amendment bill. As the *Eagle* was the first to publish this bill in full several weeks ago, it follows that the *World* has neither the wisdom to reproduce nor the patience to peruse the news of the day. The consenting silence of the *World* as to this bill is not only discreditable to itself, but it also exhibits its signal failure to interpret the views of the Democracy of the State of New-York as expressed in their leading organs, the *Eagle*, the *Journal of Commerce* and the Albany *Argus*. The *World* once plumed itself on its championship of the freedom of the Press. If it does not oppose this pending measure, it will be more derelict than all of its influential contemporaries, irrespective of party, and go far to show that it weighs lightly the liberty of all the Press, and is eminently and subserviently willing to subordinate its own independence to the encroachments of power from judicial sources. The *World* tries to make much of the fact that Mr. EVARTS, and Republican newspapers which oppose and expose this bill, did not denounce the Kuklux bill. Well, the *World* did denounce that bill, and for the very reasons that ought to make it denounce the Code Amendment bill. If Mr. EVARTS' former silence was culpable, the *World's* present silence is both culpable and cowardly. The other edge of the razor it puts to Republican throats wounds the *World's* hands.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, May 20, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.04	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.16	63	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	30.05	55	S. W.	Gentle	Fair.
Buffalo	29.98	62	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Chicago	29.95	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Threatg.
Cincinnati	29.98	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.09	67	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.97	68	S.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.99	71	S.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.05	76	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.10	72	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29.97	72	S. E.	Fresh.	Threatg.
Milwaukee	29.88	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.11	69	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.12	53	S. W.	......	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.08	74	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
New-York	30.11	60	S.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.13	57	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	62	....	Calm.	Clearing.
Oswego	29.95	73	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.13	60	S. W	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.04	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.00	54	....	Calm	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.04	73	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.12	67	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.96	72	S. E.	Light.	Rain.
Toledo, O.	30.03	70	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	30.10	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.15	67	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 20—7 P. M.—The weather has not changed sensibly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountains stations. The barometer remains high, but has fallen somewhat on the Atlantic coast. It remains low from Maine to Lake Michigan, and, as far as heard from, in the north-west. The temperature has risen from Lake Erie eastward, and has fallen in Wisconsin. Cloudy weather has continued in the Mississippi Valley, but has cleared away during the afternoon on the East Atlantic coast. The high winds, with rain, which prevailed on Friday night in Northern Michigan and Lake Superior, had this morning ceased. This evening's reports are not yet received.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably continue on Sunday on the Atlantic coast, and cloudy weather in the Mississippi Valley. No serious disturbance is apprehended for the lakes.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees, Fahrenheit.	56	64	73	75	71
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.33	..	30.35	..	30.36

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit. 64

TROTTING MATCHES.

A Capital Day's Sport at Fleetwood Park—Goldsmith Maid and Young Bruno the Winners.

All the approaches to Fleetwood Park were thronged yesterday with the thousands who were on their way to witness one of the great sporting events of the season. The Grand Stand and the Club-house were packed to their utmost limits, and all the available points for seeing the contests, were one dense mass of humanity. The great event of the day was the $4,000 purse, free for all horses. There were four horses entered in this race: *Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, George Palmer* and *Lucy*.

Two attempts to start were made, but the horses did not get off evenly. On the third trial, however, the word go was given as they passed the stand, *Palmer* a little in advance, *Lucy* next, the *Maid* close after them, and the *Girl* the last in the string. At the turn the *Girl* and *Lucy* had changed places, and *Palmer* being urged a little too fast, broke and fell back to third. The contest for the rest of the heat was between *Goldsmith Maid* and *American Girl*. The *Girl* passed the quarter-pole half a length ahead, in 34 seconds, and the half-mile in 1.09½. The *Maid* then made a rush, took the lead, and kept it to the stand, winning the heat by two lengths—the *Girl* second, *Palmer* third, and *Lucy* last. Time, 2:23.

The result of the race was now a foregone conclusion and but little money was invested. The *Maid* had the best of it in the start in the third heat, and never was headed but once, and then only for a moment, by the *Girl*, who lapped her at the half-mile pole, drew half a length in front amid thunders of applause, then settled back in her old place and came in second, six lengths behind the *Maid*, a head in front of *Lucy*, and ten lengths in front of *Palmer*. Time—Quarter, 33½ half, 1:10; mile, 2:22¾.

In the second heat the *Maid* was a greater favorite than even at the pool stand, and no money was laid against her except at long odds. The horses started in this heat in exactly the same position as in the first send-off, but *Goldsmith Maid* took the lead on the first turn, and making the pace a hot one led all the way around, and came in winner by three lengths, *Lucy* three lengths behind the *Girl*, and but a head in front of *Palmer*. Time—Quarter, 33 seconds; half, 1:08½; mile, 2:21¼.

Next came the trot for the $1,500 purse, open to horses that had never beaten 2:31. Fourteen well-known nags were entered, and all came to the scratch, with the exception of *Kansas Chief*, drawn. Before the start *Lydia Thompson* was a strong favorite among the pool speculators and betting men generally, but after the second heats the odds veered round to *Belle of Toronto*, her success being at that stage of the race generally counted on. For once, however, the knowing ones were mistaken, *Bruno* again outflanking the favorite, and the latter getting only fourth place in the next heat her stock went down yet lower. *Lady Wells* won the fourth heat handily. *Bruno* made no show in this race, having been crowded so closely as to rip half the spokes out of one of his wheels, but in the next heat he went in to win. Taking it easy to the three-quarter pole, he made a grand rush and came in winner of the heat and race by a head only. The following is the summary of today's sport:

FIRST RACE.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SPRING MEETING.—Fourth day, May 20, 1871, purse $4,000, free for all horses, $2,000 to first, $900 to second, $700 to third, $400 to fourth horse.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
B. Daniel's b. m. American Girl	2	2	2
W. H. Doble's b. m. Lucy	4	3	3
C. Champlin's b. g. George Palmer	3	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.34	1:09½	2:23
Second heat	.33	1:08½	2:21¼
Third heat	.33½	1:10	2:22¾

SECOND RACE.

Purse $1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,000 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third horse.

John Lovett's br. g. Young Bruno	6	1	1	9	1
H. Howe's br. m. Lady Wells	5	4	4	1	2
G. H. Carpenter's g. m. Belle of Toronto	1	2	2	4	10
J. J. Bowen's g. g. Royal John	3	9	8	2	3
M. Goodin's s. g. Harry D.	2	6	6	5	8
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Sayres	4	5	5	7	7
M. Rodin's br. g. James H. Coleman	7	3	3	10	9
C. S. Green's s. m. Rosa Golddust	9	10	7	3	5
B. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	8	8	9	6	4
R. Loomis' ch. g. Climax	10	7	10	8	6
W. H. Woodruff's b. h. Dewdrop	dis.				
J. Freeman's blk. m. Lady Wells	dis.				
J. M. Ferguson's b. g. Kansas Chick	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.38	1:12	2:30
Second heat	.37½	1:14½	2:30¼
Third heat	.37	1:14½	2:31¼
Fourth heat	.36	1:13½	2:31
Fifth heat	.37	1:13	2:32¼

An order of inquiry was adopted in the Massachusetts House yesterday, regarding the effect the Treaty of Washington will have upon the fisheries. Gen. BUTLER will address the Committee on Federal Relations on this subject to-morrow.

Alleghany Commandery of Knights Templar, of Pittsburg, Penn., being about to make a pilgrimage of four months to Europe, will pass through Philadelphia on Friday, June 2. The next day the voyagers will be conveyed on a special steamer to Sandy Hook, where they will embark on the steamer *Oceanic*.

TERROR OF THE TROPICS

The Fever Still Raging Frightfully in Buenos Ayres.

The Plague Becoming Daily More Malignant—The Complete Evacuation of the Stricken City Enforced by the Government Authorities—Business Entirely Suspended—A Deplorable Picture of Desolation—The City of Buenos Ayres Considered as Doomed.

A gentleman recently arrived in Baltimore from Montevideo, who left the City of Buenos Ayres on the 10th of April, confirms the deplorable picture of death in the stricken city, published in the TIMES a few days ago. He says that no one can form the slightest conception of the misery and suffering endured by all, both high and low, within the fated limits of the once lovely South American capital. The city, he said, was absolutely deserted, only, perhaps, one-fifth of the population remained inside; business was completely prostrated, scarcely twenty merchants met on 'Change. Every one who could flee had fled, or was about fleeing. Said he, never was a people visited with such a frightful calamity. Just before he left Buenos Ayres, on the 8th of April, the deaths exceeded 600 per day. He estimated that at least 25,000 had died of the loathsome disease already, and there were fully 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. The epidemic was increasing rapidly, and almost to a man the native physicians had become terror-stricken and fled, leaving their suffering patients to the merciful care of the foreign doctors, whose ranks were being swiftly depleted by the dreadful malady. Mr. RICHARD MCSHERRY, of Baltimore, Md., the junior partner of the firm of Messrs. SAMUEL B. HALE & CO., writes about the same time in regard to the death of Mr. EDWARD E. SPRING, the son of Hon. S. E. SPRING. He says that the young gentleman won the respect and admiration of all who knew him by his spirit and self-sacrificing behavior, as manifested in the heroic courage and fortitude with which he devoted himself to the care of the fever-stricken. Mr. MCSHERRY also states that the fever was increasing daily, and there was every prospect of its "leaving the City of Buenos Ayres nothing less than one vast cemetery." In one instance he says there were eleven persons in a family down with the malady, and father, mother, brother and sister followed each other to the grave in rapid succession. The last of the family, a lovely daughter, who had for days struggled nobly against the terrible fatigue which she was called upon to endure, in not only nursing but burying her dear father, mother, brother and sisters, was finally herself stricken down and died a wretched death, amid all the horrors of the black vomit in its most hideous form, alone and unattended, and it is said that days elapsed before her decomposed remains were discovered and interred. The first death among the Americans in Buenos Ayres was that of Mr. JOHN H. BEAN, of Brownfield, Me. Late dates—April 12—from Buenos Ayres, by Brazilian steamer to Lisbon and telegraphed here, as already published, report the deaths at 700 daily, which show the disease to have increased at the rate of fifty per diem since the 10th.

Private advices from Buenos Ayres, by the steam-ship *North America*, just arrived at this port from Rio de Janeiro, dated April 14, and which have been anticipated by the Cuba dispatch from Lisbon, present, if anything, a more frightful picture of the ravages of the pestilential fever in the City of Buenos Ayres than the sickening details published in the TIMES a few days ago. A prominent merchant in the plague-ridden city, whose family had fled to the little village of Belgrano, writes to Consul-General DAVISON that the fever was getting worse and worse and more malignant day after day; that it had increased to such a fearful extent that the death-rate amounted to between six and seven hundred each day, and that the frightful decimation occurred among a population reduced by flight and fever from 250,000 to scarcely 25,000. The National Government of the Argentine Republic issued a decree closing the Government banks, Custom-house and all public offices until the 1st of May, in order that the city might be thoroughly evacuated and disinfected. The gentleman further says that all the mercantile houses had, in consequence of the decree, closed their doors, and should the epidemic not have subsided by the first of the month, the Governmental decree would be renewed until it had. An extract from a letter written April 14, at Montevideo, which is only forty leagues from the stricken capital, speaks of the City of Buenos Ayres as more desolate than the darkest picture which history has given us of Egyptian solitude and agonized suffering. Even the vegetation seems to have been infected by the malaria, and in the gardens once embowered in bloom, and along the once gay thoroughfares so recently verdant with the stately and noble palm, everything is wilted and wasted by neglect, or withered and deadened by the scorching rays of an almost torrid sun. All is dead or dying. A pall appears to hang over the doomed precincts, and the awful silence of all that is left of a large city now in its death-throes, is only interrupted by the moans of the dying or the harsh clattering of cart after cart as they rumble over the rubble-stones, hastily bearing their dead burdens to the adjacent cemeteries. Reports from Montevideo also state that the Government decree advising the general suspension of business and total evacuation of the city by all except the few designated to care for the sick, had proved ineffectual, and that the military had been called upon and force used to compel those disposed to remain within the limits of the scourged city to leave their dwellings and retire to the country. Nearly every one of the better classes, of course, who could leave, had long ago left, but a singular fascination seemed to have seized the poorer people huddled along the quays, water fronts, and the outskirts of the city, which induced them to make no exertion whatever for the salvation of their lives, and stupidly courted death amid the filthy and fevered hovels in which they dwelled until forcibly ejected by the authorities. All advices from the ill-fated city give the gratifying intelligence that in this sad time the American residents stand by each other faithfully, and a whole catalogue of heroes might be given, whose noble self-sacrifice and heroism has reflected unbounded praise and honor upon the race. Where so many have been self-forgetful, and true it would perhaps be invidious to particularize, but it is impossible to refrain from mentioning the ubiquitous services of Capt. NASH, formerly of this city, together with those of Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of the Methodist Church, and Mr. DEXTER CLAPP, the kind-hearted United States Consul.

The latest advices also report the much beloved clergyman, Mr. JACKSON, and Dr. AYER, dangerously sick with the fever, with little hope of recovery; in fact, the case of the latter was given up as hopeless, by his physicians. The *North America* brings the report of the death of Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Dominick, Gen. Manzilla, Geo. Tidbloom and Charles Tidbloom, all Americans, residing in Buenos Ayres.

Annexed is the amount subscribed at the Argentine Consulate-General for the Buenos Ayres Relief Fund:

Amount before acknowledged, $925; Whittemore & Co., $50; Dowley, Corners & Co., $100; Adriance, Platt & Co., $100; Lanman & Kemp, $100; Smith, Crosby & Co., $50; W. H. T. Hughes, $50, gold; Burdett & Pond, $150, gold; Benj. Tomes, $25; T. W. C. Moore, $100; Jno. Stevenson & Co., through W. H. T. Hughes, $100; Lewisohn Bros., $100; Barclay & Livingston, $50; C. G. Small & Co., through N. D. Carlile, $100; T. L. Clarendon, through N. D. Carlile, $100; Loring, Andrews & Co., through N. D. Carlile, $100; Pickard & Andreson, through N. D. Carlile, $100; Buck & Jevons, through N. D. Carlile, $100; Oelrichs & Co., through N. D. Carlile, $100; Christian Thomson, through N. D. Carlile, $100; "An American," in Bangor, Me., $10; A. A. Low & Bros., $50; Weston & Gray, $50; Abiel Abbot, $25; R. P. Buck & Co., $25; Hull & Co., (gold,) $25; cash, $2; C. G. Ramsay, (through N. D. Carlile,) $50; Manuel R. Garcia, $100; American Bank Note Company, $250; total, $3,187.

The Consul-General for the Argentine Republic in this City, Mr. EDWARD F. DAVISON, speaks very encouragingly of the liberality of the New-York merchants, and hopes by the sailing of the Brazilian steamer, next week to report an increase to the fund of the commendable charity, amounting to several thousand dollars. Subscription lists have also been opened in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and all the Atlantic ports, which it is thought will be liberally signed.

The Consul-General says that there seems now no prospect of any mitigation in the malignancy of the epidemic, until the appearance of cool weather and frost, which fortunately generally appears about the latter part of May.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE ROBIN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My old Welsh neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of Spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles, stopped,
And cruel in sport, as boys will be,
Tossed a stone at the bird, who hopped
From bough to bough in the apple-tree.

"Nay," said the grandmother; have you not heard,
My poor, bad boy, of the fiery pit,
And how, drop by drop, this merciful bird
Carries the water that quenches it?

"He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the souls of sin;
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

"My poor Bron rhuddyn! my breast-burned bird,
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of Our Lord
Is he who pities the lost like Him!"

"Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth;
"Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well;
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

"Prayers of love like rain-drops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of Our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do!"

—From the Atlantic Monthly for June.

A MODEL ROMANCE.

"Sir," said DR. JOHNSON, "let me show you a model."

"Oh, Mr. ORMOND, I am so tired of this position. I wish you could let me have a rest. Do—there's a good fellow—please."

"Wait just five minutes, POLLY, till I've done this bit of your head. Don't move—just one minute more. I'm getting it right now, and then we'll knock off for a bit."

The request was the request of a model; the answer was the answer of a painter. The model reclined, in a half-kneeling attitude, apparently at the foot of a cross. Her clasped hands were uplifted; her eyes were upraised pathetically; her long hair streamed down, flowingly, over neck and shoulders; a loose white sort of shirt clothed her to the waist; below was a reddish-brown skirt, skilfully disposed as "drapery," in artful folds. The whole attitude and expression represented—and represented well—imploring agony combined with tender despair. The bare arms were beautifully posed; the eyes gleamed with a sublime splendor.

The painter—my friend Frank Ormond, A. R. A.—is working with quiet excitement at his easel. His figure is tall; he wears the velvet coat of his craft; he—but why describe him? Everybody knows Frank Ormond. Let that pass.

And now, reader, while painter and model (the attitude was a trying one) have "knocked off" work for a little rest, while he lights a pipe, and she, yawningly, stretches her stiff and weary limbs, let us look round us at the delicious litter of a painter's studio.

The house is old, and dates, probably from Queen Anne's days. It has, no doubt, been the habitation of nobles of that period. You cannot see much of the walls, but look at the doors, at the painted ceiling, at the splendid marble mantle-piece. Look at the deep window-places and tall, thickly-sashed windows. It is a house which Hogarth might have used for the residence of Lord Squanderfield.

The studio is a large, three-windowed room, cold and bare of aspect. The backs of canvases framed with deal lie about like bits of scenes out of use, and suggest somewhat the coulisses of a theatre. A lay figure, with a wooden fixedness of aspect, its head reminding one of a ship's figure-head, sits in a renaissance chair, and wears a thirteenth-century costume. This figure forms the principal still-life object in the room. In one corner reposes the major part of an old suit of armor, the dull and dinted breastplate surmounted, in a rather drunken way, by a rust-red helmet. A bell-hilted rapier, temp., Elizabeth, which, says Frank, *might* have belonged to Raleigh, leans against the wall, and near it is a small-sword which suggests the tea-cup times of Anne, the flowing wig and stiff skirts, the figure of Addison, or the brawling Mohocks who stopped Swift's chair. From the open door of a richly-carved dark *armoire* depends a Japanese robe. Plaster casts of feet and hands, busts, masks, and a torso, with the muscles strongly accented by dust, are sprinkled about, and contrast chalkily with the color of hangings, bits of silk dresses, and a remnant of tapestry. Two old foils, one broken, and both grievously damaged, lie across the arms of a magnificent antique chair, which has a seat of faded crimson velvet, on which rest a Spanish mandolin and one boxing-glove; while a strip of yellow Chinese silk has slipped down on to the floor. A stuffed monkey, with a perennially diabolical smile upon a swollen visage, balances uneasily upon legs with a padded look about them, while a stuffed owl stares glassily in sullen gravity. The bust of one Roman Emperor is crowned with a Vandyke hat, and a white petticoat is supported by two Velasquez boar-spears. A very handsome oak-table, with massive legs, is covered with Venetian glasses and Flemish bottles, with "pots" of various sorts, comprising Gris de Flandres, Satsuma jars, and the blue large Lizen, or six-mark Japanese ware, while an exquisite little Japanese cabinet is crested by a handful of peacock's feathers. Sketches in charcoal and in oils, copies of world-renowned pictures, studies, unfinished paintings, are strewn about in picturesque and grotesque confusion; and, finally, at one end of the room, with the best light falling full upon it, stands the guillotine-like easel, on which rests *the* picture of the hour, the canvas which absorbs all Frank Ormond's thoughts and is freighted with all his ambition, the picture upon which he is now working. And so the happy painter works from year to year—labor, completion, weariness, fruition, recommencement. His whole work and hope are concentrated, for the time, upon the picture with which he remains face to face for many lonely months. It is finished at last, finished just when it must be completed in order to be sent in to the Academy; and then the reaction of lassitude after long tension begins. His work has gone out from him; the painter feels weary of the picture over which he has felt so many fluctuations of depression and delight. It has absorbed so much of himself that he cannot judge it truly; he alternates between confidence and despondency; he sighs half with regret half in relief, as his distracting darling is carried forth from his doors. Then he relaxes the long strain of anxious labor; he amuses himself, and half forgets his art; he works but little, if at all. The picture gets well hung: then comes the private view, with the critics; then the public crowding about the shining rows in the splendid gallery; then follow the favorable notice, the praise of friends, the sneer of "brother" rivals; then all this passes away, until, after due relaxation, the painter recommences with renewed ardor his work so beautiful and loved. A painter, by the way, has one great advantage over an author—he is sure of his spectators, of his public. If his work be hung in a good exhibition it is sure to be seen by all those whom the painter would wish to see it. An author has to go to his readers; but his spectators always come to a painter.

Meanwhile Frank, twisting his moustache as he gazes on his picture, and now and then throwing in a deft and rapid touch of the brush, is waiting until his model shall have rested in order to go on.

"Bother the skirt!" cries that young person, who, with a view to warming herself, has been dancing about the studio trying a burlesque pas which she had seen on the previous evening at the theatre. "There, Mr. Ormond, I'm rested now. On we go again!"

The little model interested me, both in her individualism and as a member of a class which furnishes to the artist the materialism of the romantic. I tried to learn something of her history, but I succeeded only sketchily and in a piecemeal manner. Her name was Polly Brown. She was distinctly pretty and piquante. She possessed among her various merits as a model, very long and beautiful brown hair, which she knew how to dishevel and tumble down far below her waist in a flow of romantic distress. Her eyes, brown also, were large and full of soft fire; and the little monkey had a trick of rendering them plaintive and pathetic in expression, so that she was particularly valuable as a model for young heroines in distress, virgin-martyrs, betrayed beauties, and the like. Her complexion was that of a light brunette; had she lived more in the country, her cheeks would, it is probable, have shown a little flush of tender red through the pale, soft olive of her *teint*. She had a nice little nose; the mouth was good, though perhaps a little large, but she knew how to purse it up and to draw the corners down so as partially to conceal this little defect. The shape of the little half-arch, half-tender face was a fine oval, and the head was remarkably well set on. She was good in profile, but better as a three-quarter face with upturned eyes. Her hands and feet were small, and the figure, though a trifle *petite*, was round and well shaped. Her manner was always merry, but never boisterous, and the girl had innate tact and taste.

"Yes," observed Frank, critically, "she is a first-rate model, in her line. It is only when you see a good deal of her that you detect the least little soupçon of vulgarity, which comes, no doubt, from her mother. Do you know I rather like that little suspicion of plebianism; it shows that her base touches the people. She is good, you know, for historical heroines. She is, in fact, fit for what actors call the juvenile tragedy line of business. Do you remember my Olivia in the Vicar of Wakefield? Well, she sat, and did splendidly, for that. She's always punctual and pleasant to deal with; she's lively and frisky, but never rude, and she's really a good little girl. Out of all the models I know, she's about the best. I like little Polly; if you want to please her you've only got to send her to the play."

The little model had considerable imitative and dramatic talent, and readily picked up the trick of her trade. She quickly caught a painter's idea, and produced the expression, or caught the attitude, which his purpose required. She had a little feminine voice, almost as exquisitely dainty as Marie Wilton's, and had conquered that difficulty, so great to one of her class, of a good pronunciation.

Polly's mother was house-keeper in a set of chambers. She had been on the stage in her youth, and retained a strong passion for the theatre. Of her father I could learn nothing. Polly herself, in her early girlhood, had been theatrical. She danced as a fairy in pantomimes, and formed one of a child-group of peasants, or what not, as required by the ballet-master; but, to her great disappointment, she never could obtain a "speaking part." One Winter a severe illness threw her out of her usual employment. When she recovered she found no opening in the theatre, and she was, for a short time, driven to resort to sewing. She was then engaged in the extensive and prosperous out-fitting establishment of Messrs. Abednego and Melchisedek; but this miserably-paid drudgery did not long suit Miss Polly. She was unhappy, and grew desperate, or rather determined. Sanguine in her youthful hopefulness, she suddenly discharged herself, and trusted to the chapter of accidents. One day, when very poor, Polly strolled into the Park. Sitting down upon a bench, still and quiet as an Artic Winter night, she thought and thought what she could do, what she should do, to earn her living. It was early Spring; the painters were hard at work for the Academy, and good models were scarce. Frank Ormond happened to be passing by. He wanted a girl-model, and his painter's eye was struck by little Polly's face and figure. He spoke to her, and proposed that she should come and sit to him. Polly consented, and went the next morning to his studio. She had found a new trade, which she rather liked, and which, as she gradually acquired a connection among painters, paid her moderately well. She grew attached to the free and easy Bohemian ways of the studio, and was soon launched as a well-known and popular "model," in which capacity, while sitting for Joan of Arc, I first made her acquaintance. Polly, by the way, always had a superstition about the park, and believed that it was a place which "brought her good luck." "I first met you, Mr. Ormond, in the park," she used at times to say, "and I am sure that some day some great good fortune will happen to me in that dear old park. I often sit upon that bench where you first saw me. Ah, I was badly off then!"

The life of a model is not without perils and temptations to a young girl; but Polly trod safely her rather dangerous path with a firm, light step. Her innocence was not ignorance; for she saw and heard a great deal, and understood all that she saw or heard. Without protectors or advisers, lonely but self-reliant, the girl walked along the edge of unfenced precipices circumspectly and shrewdly. She was ardent, and perhaps ambitious, but had a certain integrity of will and quiet force of character which held her upright. Very unconsciously, the little lowly thing was a sort of worldly heroine.

Natural character, and the influences of the circumstances which surrounded and molded it, produced some rather complex contradictions and problems in our model. Seen in some aspects, you would have pronounced her to be a little good-for-nothing; merry and pleasant, indeed, but worthless. Yet you would have judged her wrongly had you based an opinion upon the superficial trivialities which she turned outside. She never made any pretence of goodness; she rather took pains to show her worst side, to appear much worse than she really was. She had naturally a light side to her character, and she emphasized her levity in all that she showed of herself to others. Nor was she, at times, wholly free from passing thrills of temptation; but, like the needle of the compass, which, though it vibrates tremulously, yet ultimately points always rightly, she gravitated back infallibly to good. A creature by no means too bright or good for human nature's daily food, there was in her that "mystic sense of right" which so stirred the enthusiasm of the German philosopher. Exposed to so much danger, sustained by so little help against evil, some unseen power kept this girl always really pure and good. She had, no doubt, a *tendresse* for Frank Ormond, but then her shrewd, practical sense showed her that there was, as she termed it, "no use" in indulging such a feeling; and, taught by the hard lessons of her life, she had learned to repress, to restrain, and to forego.

One morning, when Frank was just finishing his well-known picture of the execution of Lady Jane Grey, in which Polly, of course, "sat" for the victim Queen, the young lady, at the conclusion of the sitting, said very quietly:

"You won't want me any more, Mr. Ormond. You've finished that picture, head and all, now. I'm glad of it, because I shouldn't be able to come to you again."

"Not come again, Polly—why not? I suppose you are very full of engagements just now; but you mustn't throw me over. I shall want you next for my Dorothea."

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Ormond, but I shan't ever be able to come again."

"Not be able to come again—what the deuce do you mean, Polly?" asked Frank, rather pettishly, as he "relieved" the headsman with a deft touch. "I suppose you're getting too rich?—no, it can't be that. You must come. There's no model at all like you for some of my work. Ah, I see! You've been spooning with some fellow or in trouble, eh, Miss Poll?"

"No," replied the young lady, with demure dignity, "no trouble, thank you, Mr. Frank. The fact is—I can't come, because—because I'm going to be married."

"Married—whew!" cried the painter, facing round from the easel, and taking his pipe out of his mouth. "Married, Polly! I never heard about that—who is it? What sort of a fellow? A good one, I hope, for your sake."

"Never mind, Mr. Frank," responded Miss Polly, composedly. "Perhaps you'll know some day, but not now. Thank you for all your kindness, Mr. Ormond. You've always been very kind to me, and I—I like you very much. Yes; I'm doing very well, thank you. He is a good fellow—I like him, and I mean that we shall be very happy. But when I am married I can't ever sit again any more, if you please."

Frank Ormond growled discontentedly. He did not like losing his model, and he felt a vague jealousy of the unknown. There was a sneer in his tone as he said:

"I suppose, Polly, you have caught some old fool, who is taken with a pretty face, and your union will be about as incongruous as woodbine twining round a wooden leg."

"Think what you like, Mr. Ormond," said little Polly, calmly. "I know what you do think; but never mind that. I shall tell you just nothing about it. I only came today" (Polly was tying on her bonnet) "because I knew you wanted me to finish your Lady Jane Grey. That's done now, and I must say good-bye. I am very grateful to you, Frank, I am, indeed, for all your kindness. I'm sorry to have to give up coming to the studio—I liked the life—but it's all over now. Thank you—six shillings; yes, that's right. My career as a model is ended. Once more—good-bye, Mr. Frank!"

She shook hands cheerily, and then shut the studio door for the last time.

The strange thing was, that the little witch really had made a good marriage. She had won the affections of a good man, of position and property. The reticent little monkey never, I believe, told any one about her courtship, or the progress of it; but once, some time after, she betrayed herself so far as smilingly to tell Frank, when she met him in society, that the whole thing began "in the Park, in that dear old Park; on the old bench—you know;" and this was the alpha and omega of her confession. Many studios were for a time corroded by curiosity; but time had to wear this feeling away without other artificial solacement. Some painters expressed anger at losing their little model; others expressed perplexity at her rise in life; but no one could drop a hint against her fair fame, and, as she had been generally liked, many good wishes accompanied her change of position.

Like that Mattie, sometimes a 'near cousin o' the Laird of Limmerfield's,' and who, when elevated to the position of Mrs. Bailie Nicol Jarvie, "behaved excellently in her exaltation," little Polly made a model wife. She had all a woman's pliability, adaptability and tact; and she soon picked up the style and manners necessary to her new position. She was naturally grateful, and she had a little touch of woman's pride; pride in herself, and pride for her husband. She wished to make her husband happy, and was determined that he should not have to blush for his choice. She set to work, too, to educate herself in her way. Having a strong motive to impel her, and great natural quickness, she soon succeeded in acquiring a respectable veneer of culture; and Frank Ormond, who meets her from time to time, told me that she had developed and improved in an altogether surprising manner. I believe that she succeeded, without apparent effort, in educing from Mr. Frank the respec due to ther new position, rather than the familiarity likely to arise from their old relations, and yet she was quite frank, and kind, and natural, with him.

"By Jove!" cried Frank, "when I took her down to dinner the other day at the Howards', I could hardly believe that the self-possessed, lady-like woman by whom I was sitting had ever been the little monkey that used so often to dance burlesque dances about my studio! But women are wonderful creatures, sir. Their knowledge of the world beats ours. If they were only as good actresses on the stage as they are off it, the dramatic art would be in a fine way."

Success ripens and improves some natures; and little Polly was decidedly improved by good fortune. She was always pretty, but as I saw her the other day in the Park, (looking out, probably not without thoughts for a certain bench,) reclining easily in her carriage, she appeared positively elegant and *distingué*. She was particularly well-dressed, and had a piquant touch of *grande dame* in her manner.

Does any one who has ever really belonged to Bohemia pass out of it into Philistia, or even into higher regions, without an occasional retrospect of regret, and a backward glance, coupled with a sigh?

Did our Polly, lolling upon her easy carriage cushions, ever look back with a tinge of sadness to the days in which she used to trudge on foot, through mud and rain, to the stage door, or to the painter's studio? What does she think when she visits the Royal Academy? How does she feel when she goes to the theatre? Does she ever speculate upon the new model (the golden-haired one) who now sits to Frank Ormond? Does she, as she gazes upon the "Amaranthine Bowers of Boundless Joy," recall the feelings of the figurantes who, clothed in sheeny tinsel, float ethereally upon iron supports in the ideal atmosphere of blue and red lights? I do not know; I have no hint which would enable me to solve the problem; but I am assured that she is gratefully happy in her married life; and that, as a wife, she is still a *model*.

H. SCHUTZ-WILSON.

—London Society.

SALAD MAKING AS A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—When many of the French nobility were refugees in England during the first years of that revolution of '93, which has not yet come to an end, they found various ways of living. The most singular man (as well as the most singular way of life on the part of a refugee) was the noble Chevalier D'AUBIGNE. In the deepest of his distress, he was asked by an English friend to dine at a tavern. At that time we used to eat our lettuces just as we now do water-cress, with a little salt, and nothing else. D'AUBIGNE took the lettuce that was placed on the table, and proceeded to make a salad after the fashion of his country. The other guests in the room curiously watched the work and the artist. They snuffed up the refreshing air of a *mayonnaise*, and when the Chevalier and his friend had consumed the delicious mixture with an air of intense satisfaction, a guest from another table approached the former, and said: "Sir, it is well known that salad is made properly only by your great nation. Would it be too much to ask of your courtesy to mix one for me and the three other gentlemen at yonder table?" The Chevalier accordingly assented. He went over, mixed the salad to their taste, made himself the while as agreeable as the salad, and just intimated, by the way, that he was a noble refugee without means of buying for himself what he mixed so well for others. The chief of the guests whom he had thus served pressed his hand at parting, and left a guinea in it. A golden idea was dropped at the same moment into the Chevalier's brain; he gave his address to the donor of the guinea. The meaning thereof was thoroughly understood. A few days later, D'AUBIGNE received a letter, inviting him to repair to a ducal mansion for the purpose of preparing a salad for a large dinner-party, as it was understood it was his profession to do. D'AUBIGNE presented himself with alacity, and when the task was completed, he asked five pounds for the achievement. That completed the conviction of the party that he was an invaluable artist in salads. He could scarcely answer the calls made upon him. In a brief space of time he was to be seen in a little carriage, with an attendant, in whose care was a mahogany case containing separate ingredients for the concocting of various sorts of salads according to different tastes and requirements. Subsequently, he sold similar cases as fast as he could supply them, with instructions for the benefit of patrons at a distance. Fortune, in short, rolled in upon him. He was a saving and a prudent man. The Chevalier put away eighty thousand francs by salad-making! Sixty thousand of that sum he invested in the funds when he returned to his native country. With the other twenty thousand he bought a castle and an estate—that is to say, of course, a country-cottage and a garden, and lived at least as happily as if he had made it all by bloodshed and pillage in war.*—Temple Bar.*

CROMWELL AND THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.—At the Blue Boar Inn, No. 270 Holborn, is said to have occurred the event which decided CROMWELL to finally break with that faithless and utterly unreliable King, CHARLES I. IRETON and CROMWELL having intercepted a letter from HENRIETTA MARIA, then in France, reproaching her husband, whom she ruled, with having made unworthy concessions, knew that the King's answer would tell everything and disclose his whole policy. It was to be sewn up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it was to come, carrying this saddle on his head, to the Blue Boar in Holborn at 10 of the clock on a certain night to take horse for Dover. The messenger himself would not know the treasure the saddle contained, for those were ticklish times. CROMWELL and IRETON, at Windsor at the time, were prompt men of action. They at once resolved to dress as troopers, and with one faithful Ironside to go to the inn, placing their man-sentinel at the wicket. They then shouted for cans of beer, and sat drinking in a stall till news came that the man had arrived, and was leading out his saddled horse. They instantly drew their swords, and went up to him, telling him they were ordered to search all who went in or out of that inn; but as he looked like an honest man, they would only search his saddle and then dismiss him. They upon this ungirt the saddle, and carrying it into the stall where they had been drinking, ripped open the skirt and found the fatal letter. It contained the King's declaration that he would keep no faith with the rogues, who in due time, "instead of a silken garter, should be fitted with a hempen cord." CROMWELL frowned; he was a man of truth, that was enough. No more parley with the King; but the sword of the Lord and of Gideon to be drawn, and never resheathed. They delivered the saddle again to the innocent man, told him he was an honest fellow, and bade him go about his business; so off he rode to Dover, innocent of all foul play. Lord ORRERY tells this story; and Lord ORFORD, according to *Richardsoniana*, assured Lord BOLINGBROKE that he had read that very letter, and even offered £500 for it. It is very likely true; but it is false that CROMWELL had ever consented to restore CHARLES to power on a promise of the Garter, £10,000 a year and the earldom of Essex. CROMWELL was not the man to look back when he had once set his hand to the plow. This bart of the story is a mere Cavalier slander, and false as one of CHARLES' promises.*—Belgravia.*

HIGHLAND SUPERSTITIONS.—The Highlanders are a highly-imaginative people, as even the transient tourist may ascertain, who spends only a few days among them. Even their religion is deeply tinged with it. Their religious faith is something radically different, at least in many instances, from the faith of ordinary Christians. They not only believe in prayer being answered, they believe that in answer to the prayers of some of the more deeply "exercised" among them, the laws of nature are sometimes suspended, and miracles performed. Those, however, who are thus favored are only the select few—the religious *creme de la creme.*

There are hundreds of settlements on this side of the Atlantic where these superstitions are held to as firmly as in the very heart of the Highlands. They have changed the scene, not their faith, who have crossed the sea. One old man of my acquaintance, when hard pressed in argument, used to admit that fairies might possibly not have got across the Atlantic yet—he could not point to any well-ascertained case in which they had been met with, but as to their being in the "old country," only persons ignorant of the facts of the case would deny that.

Almost every Scottish Highlander believes in the power possessed by some persons of what is called "second sight." Persons possessed of this power can see, when the vision is vouchsafed to them, what no one else can see. They behold and are conscious of the presence of the "wraith," when persons in their company, and looking toward the same spot, can see nothing but the empty void.

It is difficult to discover what is actually meant by this "wraith" of a living person; that is to say, what they who fancy they see it, and believe in its existence, really understand by it. We can have some conception of the ghost or spirit of a dead person, after its being separated from the body, refuse vealing itself to view, though of course it is altogether another thing to believe that it does so, but seems something very like a contradiction to say that a man can see his own spirit or "wraith," distinct from and beside himself.

The Highlandman is a firm believer in the existence of witches. He would as soon refuse to believe in his own existence as theirs. He points you triumphantly to the story of "the witch of Endor," and to St. Paul's enumeration of "witchcraft" among "the works of the flesh." And looked at from this point of view, it must be confessed, his case does not seem so doubtful, as on other grounds it might be made to appear.

But the Highlander has other proof than Scripture for his faith. He can point you to their works, as an evidence of their power. The old woman with the black cat is not with him the mere creature of romance. She is a personage as real as are any of his other neighbors. He can point you to several of them among his acquaintance, some indeed comparatively harmless, but others utterly abandoned to the devil.

It is curious to observe, as a phase of human nature, that the religious Highlander, who would shrink with horror from the practice of the "black arts," as he calls them, of fortune-telling, or sorceries, or from having his future read for him by the shuffling of cards—believing that these are simply and directly from the devil—exercises as sincere and confident a faith in the certainty of the signs and omens which are the tradition of his own race, as he does in the constancy of nature's laws. We laugh at the simplicity of the South Sea Islander, who wears a chain of cowrie-shells about his neck, to protect him from the spells and sorceries of witchcraft; but what are we prepared to say of a learned Professor of Divinity, once the pastor of an influential and intelligent metropolitan congregation, carrying about in his pocket for weeks, for good luck, the tip of a beef tongue. How it could possibly affect his fortune, either for good or evil, he would probably be as unable to explain as we are to conjecture. But his forefathers had handed down the belief; it was received implicitly among his countrymen; and that was enough to invest it with a character of sacredness in his eyes. It has the appearance, however, of having come down, like many other Highland superstitions, from Pagan times.

The superstition with regard to lucky or unlucky days has, like that last referred to, descended from Pagan times. It is one which maintains very extensively among the Highlanders of Scotland. "The fishermen of the Orkneys," we are told by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, "in many days of the year, will neither go to sea in search of fish, nor perform any sort of work at home." In times not further back than those of ELIZABETH, the most intelligent leading English statesmen founded the rules of their own life and the precepts they delivered to their children, upon the division of the calendar into lucky or unlucky days. These had doubtless descended in natural and legitimate succession from the white and black days of their Pagan ancestors.

To the same origin must be ascribed the prevalence of a belief, among the Scottish Highlanders, in the influence, upon the fortunes of men, of the first day of the year. New Year's Day is regarded by them as having a very intimate bearing upon the experience of the twelve months to succeed it. It is a matter of serious moment, whether for good or for evil, whether the first person met on New Year's morning be a man or a woman. If a man all may be expected to go well, but if one of the other sex, the result may be regarded as serious. The kind of weather experienced on that day is supposed to determine the weather of the remaining part of the winter; though in strange contrast to this the weather of Christmas Day is looked upon as the reverse of that which may be expected to follow. The employments, too, of the first day of the year will be continued more or less throughout it; and in consequence the Highlander is always careful to regulate his engagements on that day with a view to good results.

Very similar to these, are the beliefs entertained with regard to certain events and occurrences, about the season of Spring. To see for the first time the young of any animal with its face turned toward us is considered a good omen, but if its face is turned in the opposite direction, we may anticipate some bad luck in store for us.*—Stewart's Quarterly.*

TRAINING.—Nothing as a rule is more absurd than to watch a man in a state of training. The system of training is often very arbitrary, and men have to submit to be sworn at, as though they were pickpockets, in case they have been detected in eating pastry. But training is absolutely necessary; and it would be a good thing if the whole British race of gourmand and gourmet would submit to it. By training a man is able to do easily and with little effort what otherwise he might be unable to do, even after a dangerous spasmodic effort. In training a man picks up his first general notions about his health, and the relations which his outward belongings bear to it. There is a great difference, however, between the way in which a University man trains and in which a "cad" trains. A University man has to knock off his feed, but a poor man has to feed up—to imbibe the port and porter which the other must not touch. The prohibitions used to be remorseless, and the rules frequently vexatious; but men are now more sensible, and base their dietary on the food to which a man has been accustomed. Condiments are forbidden, as they provoke thirst, and formerly a man was limited in his fluids, but the barbarous and distressing custom of "stinting the liquor" is pretty generally given up. Smoking is limited, but not altogether forbidden. The trainer shows a great deal of good sense, which society at large might profitably imitate. Take plenty of sleep, but not too much; don't get up too early; mind and tub; take tea in preference to coffee, and never touch spirits; don't take thick crusts, or cheese, or sugar, or butter. Sea-bathing is best, and next to that a weir or running stream, but avoid still water. The trainer judiciously pronounces that venison and champagne are the best possible diet for the trainee. There is a superstition in favor of eggs, which are said to improve the wind. It must be remembered that in training, a man has to unbuild his ordinary heart and lungs, and build up another set that shall be most adapted for the special object which he has in view. The simple object is to reduce the fat and get up the muscle. Severe training often knocks up a man severely, but still oftener the going out of training, the violent indulgence in everything which has been forbidden, does much more harm. The training for athletic sports is quite as severe as for the boat-race. If there is a distinguishable shade, it is more severe.*—London Society.*

HUNTING LODGINGS IN ROME.—There can't be many things in this world so bewildering as looking after lodgings in Rome. In the first place, the door into which you enter at the beginning looks like the very dirty and neglected entrance to some old warehouse on a wharf, in a city where there has not been any business for a hundred years. You stand there a minute, and say, "Oh, dear!" (especially if you have already been up five or six hundred steps that morning,) "I do wish they would tell on their cards how many rooms there are!" Perhaps we shall find somebody on the third floor who can tell us. Not a bit of it; up flight after flight you crawl; on each floor is one great grim iron door, with a ring and a chain hanging outside. You have no business to pull the ring on any floor but the floor with which your business is; and if you did, they wouldn't know anything about any floor but their own. Each floor is its own house, as much as if it were six miles off from any other floor. When you get up to the one hundred and seventh stair you would be so glad to sit down, but you can't. They don't put either chairs or benches in these grim passages; and the stairs are all stone. You can't sit on them, not if you are half dead; so you lean up against the wall and get your black cloak all white and cobwebbed, while you wait for the mysterious chain and ring, which you have pulled, to bring forth an answer. Then the great door creaks and opens, and you get breath enough to ask if they have furnished rooms to let, and if there are three bedrooms, with sun and fire. After a little while you learn that it makes no difference whether they have or have not: they always say, "Si, si, signora." Before you learn this, you go in quite gayly, and think you are all right. Then you see one great bedroom with two beds, and one little one, on neither of which the sun has apparently ever shone; a fine parlor, with stands of artificial roses under high glass-cases, no end of china teacups sitting around; usually about twenty frightful pictures on the walls; in the dining-room there is a great display of glass and china on the table; and the Padrone, if he is at home, and the Padrona, and the one or two or three daughters, all down at the heel and down at the neck, and huddled up somehow with pins and strings in the middle, and looking like ragmen and rag-women, begin to talk, all at once, with their tongues and their shoulders and their fingers; and they tell you that the sun shines at some impossible hour of the day, at some impossible angle, into all three rooms; and that two beds in one bedroom are exactly the same thing as two bedrooms with a bed in each; and that their linen and their silver and their furniture are "so much, so much," and "so fine, so fine;" and they smile and show white teeth, and their eyes are such a lovely brown-black, that you are in some danger of believing them; and then if you say you must have a "free kitchen," which means simply that they are not to have the use of your tea and sugar and bread, they shrug their shoulders, and look at each other, with such an expression of injury, that you feel like an awful sneak yourself—just as if you had stolen all your life; and for all that, you know that you are the honest one, and they steal, and you know the rooms won't do at all, and you edge along to the door; and then the faces of the Padrone and the Padrona and the daughters all grow black, and the white teeth go down their throats apparently, they disappear so absolutely and forever; and as you fairly step out of the door, if you wish to know the true character of the people you might have lived with, turn around quickly and look at the faces which have settled down, behind your back.*—From the Atlantic Monthly for June.*

SACRED HAWKS.—Whenever the sacred hawk died its body was handed over to the embalmer, and subsequently deposited in a sacred tomb. It mattered not where or how it had met its death, in common with other sacred animals it was wrapped in linen cloths, and followed to the grave by a procession of mourners, whose outward signs of grief were shown by beating their breasts, and by such voluntary penances as testified to the veneration with which these animals were held. Even the hawks which died in foreign countries were embalmed and brought to Egypt. I have seen nothing on the monuments at all like the sparrow-hawk, which Sir J. G. WILKINSON names the kestrel. The latter does not prey on birds, but is almost partial to beetles, and in particular the sacred scarabæus, which it finds in abundance along the slimy tracks of the river. The sparrow-hawk, kites, and the hooded crow wage a perpetual warfare on the little kestrel, which screams lustily as the others pounce past him. Again, as the kite is stooping on his quarry, the hooded crow, on the alert, gives chase, and often obliges him to forego his hold. The crow is a bold marauder, and may be seen disputing priority with the bald-headed vultures around the carcass of an ox or camel.*—Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta.*

REUNIONS OF LADY BLESSINGTON.—Seamore-place, the Villa Belvidere at Naples, the Palazzo Negrone at Rome, Gore House Kensington—all these have successively been immortalized by the brilliant Countess, to the first of whose residences as above enumerated we now propose introducing the reader. It is the height of the London season some forty years since, and we are standing in a long library in the mansion in Seamore-place, whose sides are alternately covered with rows of magnificently-bound books, and gorgeously-framed mirrors. The window, which is deep and runs the entire breadth of the room, opens upon Hyde Park. We have before us a letter written by a gentleman at the time describing his introduction to Lady BLESSINGTON in this very room, and from that letter we will venture to quote: "The picture to my eye as the door opened was a very lovely one; a woman of remarkable beauty, half-buried in a fauteuil of yellow satin, reading by a magnificent lamp suspended from the centre of the arched ceiling; sofas, couches, ottomans and busts arranged in rather a crowded sumptuousness through the room; grand tables covered with expensive and elegant trifles in every corner; and a delicate white hand relieved on the back of a book, to which the eye was attracted by the blaze of its diamond rings. As the servant mentioned my name, she rose and gave me her hand very cordially, and a gentleman entering immediately afterward, she presented me to Count D'ORSAY, the well-known Pelham of London, and certainly the most splendid specimen of a man, and a well-dressed one, that I had ever seen." There was no other room in Europe which could boast of witnessing more brilliant reunions than those which were then in the habit of frequently assembling in that library in Seamore-place. Subsequently Gore House, to which the Countess of BLESSINGTON removed in 1836, was graced by a company more distinguished perhaps than that which met at her first residence, but not more brilliant or attractive. The illustrious hostess was tried by troubles and cares which oppressed her manner if they did not visibly cloud her face. She had ceased to speak of books with attractive diffidence, or of men with deference. Her manner was dogmatic, and her perpetual strain after epigram and smartness was sometimes unwelcome and always apparent. A higher class of intellectual celebrities met at her soirées than formerly. The rendezvous themselves had lost their old enlivening gayety, and the droll humor which filled the library at Seamore-place with constant laughter was altogether lost in the *salons* of Gore House.*—London Society.*

BIRD MIGRATIONS.—It seems inexplicable how many birds find their way back to exactly the same haunts of the previous year, and this is more extraordinary when we consider the distance between their Winter and Summer retreats. I have often wondered how tiny warblers find their way from Northern Europe to Central Africa, and at the very short time spent by certain birds on their journey. The cuckoo appears in England just as soon as we find it in Southern Italy. It has seemed to me that bird migrations may be performed in the following ways: Such birds as push furthest inland at one point do not do so at the other. For example, the swallows and insectivorous birds that frequent Northern Europe may content themselves with the climate of Algeria and Lower Egypt, while the rest from Italy and Southern Europe push to equatorial latitudes, and vice versa. A great many warblers from Northern Europe spend their Winter in the South and in the islands of the Mediterranean, while the majority go still further southward. But why should individuals of the same species remain in cold climates when others migrate to warm countries? For example, the redbreast braves the severest Winters in Britain, while the robins of Southern Europe migrate to Africa, and the same may be said of the song-thrush and blackbird; and I ascertained that the same birds as met with in the South are relatively smaller than their Northern compeers. The power to resist very low temperatures is somewhat strange. I have noticed the pied-wagtail, as well as the bee-eater and chiff-chaff, become feeble when the thermometer stood eight or nine degrees above freezing. What a contrast to the pigmy golden crests and titmice of northern regions, where we find them lively and moving about at a temperature of 24° to 30° below zero Fahrenheit!*—Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta.*

BROUGHAM'S WHISPERS.—It became my constant practice to hear all the speakers and preachers who were most admired. The Court of Session always, and the General Assembly in the month of May, were accessible; and I was not only frequently taken there by my father, but also went with one or two of my companions. At that time it was impossible to enter into the particular merits of different speakers; little more could be learned than their excellence or defects of manner, with something of the difference between oratory as read or as heard. The great speakers and preachers left a lasting impression, and from some of the most eminent I really may be said to have brought away lessons or suggestions that have been turned to account. Even thus early I profited not a little from the great leaders of the Bar, and somewhat from great preachers, both masters of declamation and of pathos. From one whose eloquence was remarkable, and in pathetic passages especially, I learnt a use of the voice which was thus impressed on my mind when very young, and which I have often employed in after life, namely, of dropping the voice at particular passages, to command general attention, or enforce silence. It was from the use of this expedient that some, as Abercromby, (Dunfermline,) used to talk of "Brougham's whispers," alluding to my power of whispering through the House of Commons to the very door and wall. The preacher from whom I learned this had a very feeble voice, which probably suggested it to him. I certainly had not the same reason.*—Memoirs of Lord Brougham, Written by Himself.*

PICTURES IN HOSPITALS.—I rejoice to hear that more than one of our London hospitals is making some sort of effort to adorn their wards with such pictures, cheap though they may be, as may fill the eyes of the poor sufferers within, and to divert their thoughts from their own misery to the happier scenes which live in their memory, and which they may hope ere long to behold once more. One of the greatest evils of that heaviest of all curses, sickness, is the wretched self-absorption of it—the miserable way in which the poor wretch sees everything through the medium of his own pain and sickness. And in this state to hang before his eyes a beautiful landscape is like taking him out of himself and opening a new world to his view:

> "It was a fresh and glorious world,
> A banner bright that was unfurl'd
> Before me suddenly."

And I don't doubt that in many cases such glimpses of happiness help most materially the means used for his recovery, even if they are not more potent than "poppy or mandragora, and all the drowsy syrups of the East," to give rest and peace to the tempest-tossed sufferer. I can speak from personal experience of the refreshment derived in sickness from such a source; and I know a lady who has for years been nailed to her couch by incurable disease, and who makes a point of having her prison walls freshly papered from time to time with the brightest and gayest paper she can get, to change the current of her thoughts. When LEIGH HUNT was imprisoned for a libel on his most religious and gracious sovereign, King GEORGE IV., he covered the walls of his room with a paper adorned with a rose-grown trellis, to cheer and enliven his captivity as much as possible; a piece of wise forethought, which I do not doubt was abundantly rewarded by the result.*—Belgravia.*

DICKENS AS AN ACTOR.—DICKENS always greatly rejoiced in the theatre; and, having seen him act with the Amateur Company of the Guild of Literature and Art, I can well imagine the delight his impersonations in Montreal must have occasioned. I have seen him play *Sir Charles Coldstream*, in the comedy of "Used Up," with such perfection that all other performers in the same part have seemed dull by comparison. Even MATTHEWS, superb artist as he is, could not rival DICKENS in the character of *Sir Charles.* Once I saw DICKENS, MARK LEMON and WILKIE COLLINS on the stage together. The play was called "Mrs. Nightingale's Diary," (a farce in one act, the joint production of DICKENS and MARK LEMON,) and DICKENS played six characters in the piece. Never have I seen such wonderful changes of face and form as he gave us that night. He was alternately a rattling lawyer of the Middle Temple, a boots, an eccentric pedestrian and cold-water drinker, a deaf sexton, an invalid Captain and an old woman. What fun it was, to be sure, and how we roared over the performance!

Writing from Montreal to Prof. FELTON, DICKENS said: "The play comes off next Wednesday night, the 25th. What would I give to see you in the front row of the centre box, your spectacles gleaming not unlike those of my dear friend Pickwick, your face radiant with as broad a grin as a staid Professor may indulge in, and your very coat, waistcoat and shoulders expressive of what we should take together when the performance was over! I would give something (not so much, but still a good round sum) if you could only stumble into that very dark and dusty theatre in the daytime, (at any minute between 12 and 3,) and see me with my coat off, the stage manager and universal director, urging impracticable ladies and impossible gentlemen on to the very confines of insanity, shouting and driving about, in my own person, to an extent which would justify any philanthropic stranger in clapping me into a strait waistcoat without further inquiry, endeavoring to goad H. into some dim and faint understanding of a prompter's duties, and struggling in such a vortex of noise, dirt, bustle, confusion and inextricable entanglement of speech and action as you would grow giddy in contemplating. We perform "A Rowland for an Oliver," "A Good Night's Rest," and "Deaf as a Post." This kind of voluntary hard labor used to be my great delight. The furor has come strong upon me again, and I begin to be once more of opinion that nature intended me for the lessee of a national theatre, and that pen, ink and paper have spoiled a manager.*—From the Atlantic Monthly for June.*

VENETIAN NOBLES.—The Venetian nobility of the later years of the Republic, and such Venetians as claim to be noble still, are, for the most part, the descendants of those persons who happened to be electors in the year 1279. The right of voting was then confined to less than five hundred individuals in the six wards. Originally, every male of full age (twenty-one) possessed the right of voting. Many of these nobles have fallen to the condition of beggars; and formerly such noble mendicants had the privilege of asking for alms under masks. Of course they might turn to trade or other work, if they chose; but that would be derogation, and a noble would starve rather than that his nobility should suffer disparagement by industry. It is said that the most destitute nobles managed to keep a servant or two, although no service was possible; food, fuel and other desirable things being altogether wanting. It seems, however, that what was derogation to the nobleman was not so to the noblewoman; at least, when starvation threatened, amusement could be made as profitable as work. Noble Venetian ladies might string pearls or beads as a pastime, and then go forth, if they were poor, and be privately paid for their labor. The lady—as heartily ashamed of herself as the Irish knight's widow who was reduced to cry "butter" far sale in the market, and "hoped to goodness nobody would hear her"—scuffled off with her groat for wages, and bought a poor twopennyworth of fried fish, a penny cup of broth made out of calves' and lambs' heads, tripes, hearts, &c., and spent the other penny in bread. Thereupon, my lord and his noble dame would greatly dine; but there could not have been much left for the servant, if they were rash enough to have one, who might discover that the dinner was earned by work, and so look down upon their signorships with contempt.*—Temple Bar.*

"TOM HUGHES" ON ALFRED THE GREAT.

From a Life of Alfred the Great by Thomas Hughes, M. P.

The world's hardest workers and noblest benefactors have rarely been long-lived. The constant wear and stress of such a life as ALFRED's must tell its tale, and the wonder is, not that he should have broken down so soon, but that he should have borne the strain so long.

In the fifty-fourth year of his age, "six days before All-Hallowmass," or on the 26th of October, 901, "died ALFRED, the son of ETHELWULF. He was King over the whole English nation, except that part which was under the dominion of the Danes, and he held the Kingdom a year and a half less than thirty years, and then EDWARD, his son, succeeded him." Such is the simple account of the great King's ending in the Saxon Chronicle. It understates the length of his reign by a year. FLORENCE and the other chroniclers tell us nothing more, except that his body was buried in the new monastery at Winchester, which he had himself founded, and wich his son was destined to finish.

We know neither the place nor the cause of his death: and there is some dispute as to his burial-place. Some of the chroniclers name the Church of St. Peter; others, the New-Minster Monastery. The conflicting accounts are reconciled by a story that the canons of the cathedral church, from jealousy of GRIMBALD and the monks of the new monastery, declared that the spirit of ALFRED could not rest, but might be seen wandering at night within their precincts; whereupon EDWARD at once removed his father's coffin to the monastery. In the time of HENRY I., when the abbey of New-Minster was removed to Hyde from the immediate neighborhood of the cathedral, ALFRED's remains were carried with them, and there rested till the Reformation, when the royal tombs were broken open at the dissolution of the monastery. But the "pious Dr. RICHARD FOX," Bishop of Winchester, had the remains of the kings collected carefully and put into chests of lead, with inscriptions on each of them, showing whose bones were within; and the chests were placed, under his supervision, on the top of a wall of rare workmanship, which he was building to inclose the presbytery of the cathedral. Here the dust of the great King rested till the taking of Winchester by the Parliamentary troops under Sir WILLIAM WALLER, on the 14th of December, 1642. The Puritan soldiers, among other outrages, threw down and broke open Bishop Fox's leaden chests, and scattered the contents all over the cathedral. When the first excitement of the troops had cooled down, what were left of the bones of our early kings were reverently collected and carried to Oxford, and "lodged in a repository building next the public library."

The country had enjoyed such profound peace for the four years preceding the King's death, that for two of them the Saxon Chronicle has no entry at all, and only mentions the deaths of the Alderman of Wiltshire and the Bishop of London in 898. In Simeon's Chronicle it is stated that Bishop EARDULF, who had carried the remains of St. CUTHBERT about for nine years through the northern counties, hiding from King HALFDENE's robber troops, and who had at last been able to deposit them in a shrine of his own cathedral, died in the same year with ALFRED. It is pleasant to know that our "most noble miser of his time" must have seen of the travail of his soul and been satisfied in those last years. His grievous disease had abated in his forty-fifth year, and he closed his eyes on peace at home and abroad, in church and state, abundance in the field and in the stall, and order and justice established in every corner of his kingdom: "His name shall endure under the sun among the posterities, and all the people shall praise him."

The last monument of his justice and patriotism is his will, of which happily a perfect copy was preserved in the archives of the abbey of New-Minster. The opening recitals have been already quoted. They show how anxious he was that the memory of the agreement between himself and his brother should be kept alive; and now, in pursuance of that agreement, he devises eight manors to ÆTHELINE, the elder son of his brother ETHELWARD, and to ETHELWALD, the younger, the manors of Guildford, Godalming, and Steyning. The principal part of his lands in Wilts and Somersetshire, including the famous royal burgh of Wedmore, he leaves to EDWARD, coupled with a touching reference to some arrangement which he had made at some time with his tenants at Cheddar: "And I am a petitioner to the families at Ceodre, that they will choose him (Edward) on the conditions that we had formerly expressed." All his other children have gifts of manors, and to his wife he leaves the manors of Wantage, Lambourn, and Ethandune. The field of Ashdown is scarcely three miles from Lambourn, and may well have been included in that manor. If this be so, the King left to his faithful helpmate his birthplace, and the scenes of his two great victories.

His personality is also distributed justly and munificently. To each of his sons he leaves £500; to his wife and daughters, £100 each. To each of his aldermen and his nephews, 100 mancuses; and to ETHELRED, a sword of the value of 100 mancuses. Like legacies are left to Archbishop ETHELRED, and to Bishops WEREFRITH and ASSER. Then turning to his servants and the poor, he bequeaths "£200 for those men that follow me, to whom I now at Eastertide give money," to be divided between them after the manner that he had up to this time distributed to them. "Also," he continues, "let them distribute for me, and for my father, and for the friends that he interceded for, and I intercede for, £200—£50 to the mass-priests over all my kingdom, £50 to the poor ministers of God, £50 to the distressed poor, £50 to the church that I shall rest at. And I know not certainly whether there be so much money; nor I know not but that there may be more, but so I suppose. If it be more, be it all common to them to whom I have bequeathed money. And I will that my aldermen and councillors be all there together and so distribute it."

He then declares that in former times, when he had more property and more relations, he had made other wills which he had burned, all at least that he could recover. If any of these should be found, let it stand for nothing. And he wills that all those who are in possession of any of the lands disposed of by his father's will should fulfill the intentions there expressed the soonest they may, and that if any debt of his remains outstanding his relations should pay it.

Then follows the passage on the strength of which ALFRED is cited as the author of entails in England: "And I will that the men to whom I have given my booklands do not give it from my kindred after their day, but I will that it go unto the highest hand to me, unless any one of them have children, then it is to me most agreeable that it go to that issue on the male side so long as any be worthy. My grandfather gave his lands to the spear side, not to the spindle side. Wherefore if I have given to any woman what he had acquired, then let my relations redeem it, if they will have it, while she is living; if otherwise, let it go after their day as we have determined. For this reason I ordain that they pay for it, because they will succeed to my estates, which I may give either to the spindle side or the spear side, as I will."

Lastly, he is mindful of the slaves on his lands, whose condition he had greatly improved, but whom he had not been able entirely to free. "And I beseech, in God's name, and in his saints', that none of my relations do obstruct none of the freedom of those I have redeemed. And for me the West Saxon noble have pronounced as lawful, that I may leave them free or bond, whether I will. But I, for God's love and my soul's health, will that they be masters of their freedom and of their will; and I, in the living God's name, entreat that no man do not disturb them, neither by money exaction, nor by no manner of means, that they may not choose such man as they will. And I will that they restore to the families at Domerham their land deeds and their free liberty, such master to choose as may to them be most agreeable, for my sake, and for ETHELFLEDA's, and for the friends that she did intercede for, and I do intercede for.' These Domerham families of churls would seem to have dwelt on some estate in which the lady of Mercia was jointly interested with her father. "And let them" (my relations and beneficiaries) "seek also with a living price for my soul's health, as it may be and is most fitting, as ye to forgive me shall be disposed."

These are the last words which "England's Shepherd" left to his country. It is no easy task for any one who has been studying his life and works to set reasonable bounds to their reverence and enthusiasm for the man. Lest the reader should think my estimate tainted with the proverbial weakness of biographers for their heroes, let them turn to the words in which the earliest and the last of the English historians of that time sum up the character of ALFRED. FLORENCE of Worcester, writing in the century after his death, speaks of him as "that famous, warlike, victorious King; the zealous protector of widows, scholars, orphans, and the poor; skilled in the Saxon poets; affable and liberal to all; endowed with prudence, fortitude, justice and temperance; most patient under the infirmity which he daily suffered; a most stern inquisitor in executing justice! vigilant and devoted in the service of God." Mr. FREEMAN, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, has laid down the portrait in bold and lasting colors, in a passage as truthful as it is eloquent, which those who are familiar with it will be glad to meet again, while those who do not know it will be grateful to me for substituting for any poor words of my own.

"ALFRED, the unwilling author of these great changes, is the most perfect character in history. He is a singular instance of a Prince who has become a hero of romance, who, as such, has had countless imaginary exploits attributed to him, but to whose character romance has done no more than justice, and who appears in exactly the same light in history and in fable. No other man on record has ever so thoroughly united all the virtues, both of the ruler and of the private man. In no other man on record were so many virtues disfigured by so little alloy. A saint without superstition, a scholar without ostentation, a warrior all whose wars were fought in the defense of his country, a conqueror whose laurels were never stained by cruelty, a prince never cast down by adversity, never lifted up to insolence in the day of triumph,—there is no other name in history to compare with his. St. LEWIS comes nearest to him in the union of a more than monastic piety with the highest civil, military and domestic virtues. Both of them stand forth in honorable contrast to the abject superstition of some other royal saints, who were so selfishly engaged in the care of their own souls that they refused either to raise up heirs for their throne, or to strike a blow on behalf of their people. But even in Saint LEWIS we see a disposition to forsake an immediate sphere of duty for the sake of distant and unprofitable, however pious and glorious, undertakings. The true duties of the King of the French clearly lay in France, and not in Egypt or Tunis. No such charge lies at the door of the great King of the West Saxons. With an inquiring spirit which took in the whole world, for purposes alike of scientific inquiry and of Christian benevolence, ALFRED never forgot that his first duty was to his own people. He forestalled our own age in sending expeditions to explore the Northern Ocean, and in sending alms to the distant churches of India; but he neither forsook his crown, like some of his predecessors, nor neglected his duties, like some of his successors. The virtue of ALFRED, like the virtue of WASHINGTON, consisted in no marvelous displays of superhuman genius, but in the simple, straightforward discharge of the duty of the moment. But WASHINGTON, soldier, statesman and patriot, like ALFRED, has no claim to ALFRED's further characters of saint and scholar. WILLIAM the Silent, too, has nothing to set against ALFRED's literary merits, and in his career, glorious as it is, there is an element of intrigue and chicanery utterly alien to the noble simplicity of both ALFRED and WASHINGTON. The same union of zeal for religion and learning with the highest gifts of the warrior and the statesman is found, on a wider field of action, in CHARLES the Great. But even CHARLES cannot aspire to the pure glory of ALFRED. Amid all the splendor of conquests and legislation, we cannot be blind to an alloy of personal ambition, of personal vice, to occasional unjust aggressions, and occasional acts of cruelty. Among our own later princes, the great EDWARD alone can bear for a moment the comparison with his glorious ancestor. And, when tried by such a standard, even the great EDWARD fails. Even in him we do not see the same wonderful union of gifts and virtues which so seldom meet together; we cannot acquit EDWARD of occasional acts of violence, of occasional recklessness as to means; we cannot attribute to him the pure, simple, almost childlike disinterestedness which marks the character of ALFRED."

THE AUTHOR OF "VIVIAN GREY" AND "LOTHAIR."—There he stands, "DISRAELI the younger." He has taken up his position in front of his hostess' mantel-piece, and you may note the clever young man at your leisure. Everyone is looking at him to-night; for Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI has made a sensation, and sensation is what society loves, and of whose author it invariably makes a hero. It is possible that if we were to project ourselves somewhat forward in the course of time, and to glance at the costume of Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI by the light of some ridiculously advanced date in the world's history, say A. D. 1871, if our island is not by that time sunk deep in the sea's profound, we should pronounce it a trifle peculiar, antiquated perhaps. Now it is simply the highest mode and the newest fashion, for the famous young author of *Vivian Grey* has a dash of the dandy about him. But, after all, it is the face which attracts and even fascinates you more than the dress. A countenance lividly pale—till you hear the ringing voice and know the energy of the lungs which it implies, you might fancy the brilliant young writer was the victim of a slowly but fatally wasting consumption—eyes black as the night, that glisten forth from their recesses with an expression of mingled mockery and ambuscade; a lofty forehead, and an unmistakably intellectual brow, above which is an opulent mass of jet black hair flowing in ringlets over his left cheek to his almost collarless stock, while on the left it is parted and put away with a girlish carefulness. The coat is the coat of any ordinary civilian of the times, but not the waistcoat—a marvelous vest in truth, gleaming in the wax lights with its splendid embroidery of gorgeous gold flowers. Add to these, patent leather pumps, a white stick with a black cord and tassel, and a mysterious complication of gold chains in the region of his neck and pockets—and you have a faithful picture of DISRAELI the younger, author of *Vivian Grey* and *Contarini Fleming, or the Psychological Romance*. The truth is that Mr. DISRAELI's entire career is one continued series of contrasts. We are now only glancing at those which, by virtue of their historical position, are the most conspicuous and strongly defined. We are looking at the first and latest scenes in Mr. DISRAELI's public and political life. The right honorable senator in his brougham in Bond Street may be the living antithesis of the curled young exquisite in Lady BLESSINGTON's salon; but the former is not the less the natural development of the latter for all that. In the realities of Mr. Disraeli's manhood the ideals of his youth are accomplished. When *Vivian Grey* and *Contarini Fleming* were written, their brilliant young author neglected to take heedful note of the inevitable interval between ambition and achievement. The dreams of power and influence, which are shadowed forth in the psychological romance, have taken form and substance, as consummated truths with the author of *Lothair*. The contrast, such as it is, is the contrast between the vision of aspiration and the fruit of action: and the great statesman is the logical outcome of the romantic youth. The key-note of all Mr. DISTAIELI's novels, of the careers of all his heroes, is also the key-note of Mr. DISRAELI's life—the acquisition of power and the possession of influence. "The moment that he entered society his thoughtful face would break into a fascinating smile, and he listened with interest to the tales of levity and joined with readiness in each frivolous pursuit. He was sumptuary in his habits and was said to be even voluptuary. Perhaps he affected gallantry because he was deeply impressed with the influence of women both upon public and private opinion. With them he was a universal favorite. As a political thinker, Mr. DISRAELI has been both consistent and sincere. The fantastic theories and the wild dreams of *Vivian Grey*, *Contarinia Fleming*—even of the *Revolutionary Epic*—have been crytalized into the compact principles of the stateman's policy. They have not been abandoned. Here and there a semblance of absurdity has fallen away, and an excrescence of impossible exaggeration has been pruned off. The wild imagination of youth has been subdued by the tempering discipline of experience. Ends that, when announced in their crude shape, were asserted by the world to have been impracticable, have been steadily followed out by the statesman, and many of them have been attained. The ambition has been accomplished; only its vaunting pride, which on Mr. DISRAELI's first entrance into public life overleapt itself, and threatened to land its rider in a bottomless pit of bathos, has been abandoned. We have said enough to render the process of identification easy. *Vivian Grey* breathes again in *Lothair*, though with a difference and—a contrast. But it is the contrast of development rather than of metamorphosis. Between a stripling who has just written an undeniably clever but in parts utterly preposterous novel, who has as yet barely got his foot upon the first step of the ladder of public power and political fame, and the statesman who has in his time reorganized a great political party, mastered all the difficulties of political life, familiarised himself with all the labors of administration, given titles and conferred dignities, made baronets, peers, dukes, bishops, and even selected the primate himself, occupied important places in three different ministries, and finally by winning the premiership acquired the highest post which can be conferred on an Englishman, himself no Englishman at all,—between these two conceptions a great gulf is fixed. But it is a gulf whose bridgment the years that bring the philosophic mind, a resolute determination to succeed, which exhibited itself from the very first, are quite enough to explain.

If we look at the nobler qualities of human nature we shall fail to prove in respect of these any contrast between the author of *Vivian Grey* and *Lothair*. Mr. DISRAELI's writings have always been pure and elevating in tone. The characters which he has selected for eulogy, or the models which he has held up for imitation have all been of an ennobling kind. The atmosphere into which he introduces us is healthy and sweet. His husbands are honest, his wives are true, his maidens are pure and his lads are ingenuous. He has never written a word which a father would not read to his daughter, or a lover to his betrothed. And in *Vivian Grey* and *Lothair* alike there is the same chivalry of sentiment, the same generosity of soul. The same loyalty to the cause of friendship.—*London Society*.

MAY FASHIONS.

Le Follet says; The Spring toilets are simply charming, both in color and material; they are eminently suitable to the season, and are refined and elegant in style. The most delicate tints are worn both for morning and evening. It is impossible to particularize all the colors in vogue; many of them are old friends with new names, generally alluding with questionable taste to passing events; others are really recent introductions or variations. Silks of all kinds are much worn, Irish poplin, cachemire, crèpe de Chine, the Danish alpaca, silk serge, poil de chèvre, and a variety of mixed fabrics suitable to the season, are in great request. For first morning dress, the self-colored twills and piqués are much worn for young ladies. They are sometimes made with colored borders to the breadths, which are cut off to trim the dress, in plain bands or little quillings. Many washing dresses are thus made, with patterns which can be cut into flounces, and used to trim tunics, &c. We have also seen some silk dresses in this style—"Pompadour." The ground is of black, or some neutral tint: there is one wide flounce, printed or embroidered in color, a band of the same for the tunic, body, and sleeves. Two embroidered sash ends. These are very stylish for carriage or in-door dress, but are not suitable for walking.

Costumes and morning dresses are generally made with flounces on the lower skirt. A draped tunic and small, loose jacket, open at the seams, with a small hood, if intended for out-of-door wear. The bodices of washing dresses are generally made a little loose, and to reach below the waist. The skirt is worn over them. They are finished by a waistband and small basque. The sleeves for in-door wear should be coat-shaped. Those of the small jackets are wide, and trimmed to correspond with the rest of the dress.

The toilettes de ville and de salon are very elaborately trimmed with flounces, fringes, bias folds, pipings, and above all lace. At no time has the latter been in greater favor than at the present moment. It is used in great profusion and of all widths. As well as being the most elegant ornament to a lady's dress, it is one of the most serviceable; in fact, many ladies look upon lace quite as an investment. Silk dresses are invariably made with basques or points. The lighter materials have sometimes a round bodice with waist-band, but a small basque is worn under the band, loose from the skirt. Those dresses made without tunics or manteaux de cour are always trimmed so as to simulate one of those styles. There are no particularly novel forms of tunic or manner of draping them; the great thing to avoid is too great regularity, and any appearance of stiffness. The bodices of these dresses are all made open—square, en cœur, or en châle, which is a narrower and more pointed opening than the heart shape. The sleeves are generally wide. There is an immense variety of shapes for open sleeves, but none so fashionable as the "Marie Antoinette" and the "Duchesse," tight to the elbow, with a frill.

Most toilets de ville are made to answer the double purpose of in and out door dress. The over-skirts, when made long, are arranged so as to be draped for out-door wear; tight sleeves and a plastron accompanying the open body and wide sleeves.

Polonais will be much worn in a variety of materials, in white poil de chèvre, alpaca, or silk serge. Over colored skirts they will be very pretty for morning costumes, and in Chambéry gauze, crèpe de Chine, and white muslin for more dressy toilets. White Indian muslin, both plain and embroidered, will be very récherché this season. No material is more elegant, and from its high price it can never become common. The style of cloak worn will be thoroughly seen from our plate of confections. The models are of such unquestionable taste and variety, we need say nothing further on the subject.

There are many new shapes in bonnets, but the "République" and the "Nouveau Régime" are the favorites. The former is made something like a helmet; the crown is high, and the border like a coronet, and there is a small straight curtain at the back. The latter has a much wider and flatter border, and a lower crown. Straw will be much worn both for bonnets and hats this Spring. Colored tulles and crapes will be the favorite materials for full-dress bonnets.

There are some lovely flowers made this season for coiffures of all kinds; the best taste is only to wear those that are really in season. Trailing garlands, bunches of feathery grass, and very small wild flowers will be very elegantly worn.

White straw bonnets, trimmed with black ribbon and colored flowers, are very lady-like and useful, as the flower can be changed in accordance with the toilet. The hats are much lower in the crown, and altogether of a quieter style, both in shape and trimming.

Statistics of the Week.

Seventeen hundred and thirty-eight persons were arrested last week by the Police.

There were 28 fires in the City during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $2,055 and an insurance of $204,000. Twelve of these disasters were caused by carelessness, three from the use of kerosene or naptha, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics for the past week show 39 still-births, 196 marriages, 283 births, and 474 deaths, being a decrease of 40 below the mortality of the previous week. It was also the smallest mortality of any week during the year.

There were 76 males and 927 females furnished with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

The Gould Contempt Case.

In the matter of the motion for the punishment of JAY GOULD for contempt in refusing to produce certain books of the Erie Railway Company, on the direction of the Master in the Coleman reference, which was to come up at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, on adjournment, Mr. EVARTS made application for a further postponement for two weeks, to await the result of the investigation before Commissioner WHITE into the disposition of the 60,054 shares of stock claimed by HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders. The motion on the Coleman receivership was also adjourned.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Jealousy is a disagreeable quality to get along with, but it produces a good deal of the excitement which keeps people alive, and not unfrequently gives rise to some rather ludicrous scenes. A lady in Virginia who was subject to this unpleasant malady lately returned home, after a short absence, and took the precaution to reconnoiter through the key-hole before entering her room, when she saw her husband tenderly adjusting a shawl upon the shoulders of a woman. Here was "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ" that all had not been right in her absence. She procured a shot-gun from an adjoining room, suddenly opened the door, and lodged the deadly charge in the back of—a dummy which her husband, who dealt in dry goods, had brought home in order to put it in repair during the lonely hours of his wife's absence. After this incident it was still more in need of repair, but the woman's mind was in a more healthy condition than before.

The pleasures of hope are undoubtedly very great, and they are certainly enjoyed for a long time by some people. On no subject are they kept up with a keen zest longer than on that of matrimony. Miss MOLLIE ARNOLD lately wrote a letter to the Kansas City *Times*, which was intended to serve as a matrimonial advertisement. She was now eighty-three years of age, she said, and having up to this time had no opportunity to marry, she had concluded to advertise for a husband. She was the daughter of a poor widow lady who lived near Kearney. The only inducement thus far presented for any man longing for some one to love is the prospect that the mother could not hold out much longer, but then MOLLIE is not so very particular in her requirements. She prefers a man of thirty-five who has been a Federal soldier, but will not insist upon these qualifications. One thing, however, is essential to her happiness, the candidate for her affections must have "a little book-learning," for she has become superstitious since her father died, and wants some one who will stay at home nights, as she is afraid of ghosts. Now, here is an opportunity such as seldom occurs for an ex-soldier of thirty-five, with a little book-learning, who wants a bride of eighty-three who is afraid of ghosts.

The people of St. Petersburg are a skeptical set, and have a ridiculous predilection for science and common sense. Everybody has heard of Mr. HOME, the great Spiritualist of England. He has long been acknowledged to stand at the head of that body of men who assume to pass information from the other world to this. Some time ago Mr. HOME was imprudent enough to go to St. Petersburg. On his arrival the people insisted upon investigating him and his mysterious *séance*. He consented, provided certain conditions were observed. These were acceded to by the cynical Russian scientists, because, as they said, they did not regard him as a very skillful "*prestidigitateur*." At the first trial, for some reason or other, Mr. HOME could not produce his usual "manifestations" under the watchful eyes of the committee. Another day of meeting—the 23d of March—was fixed. On the evening of that day Mr. HOME sent word that he could not come on account of illness; on the 24th, he requested that the meeting might be fixed for the 26th; but on that evening he again pleaded sudden indisposition. On the evening of the 27th, M. ZION met him at the theatre; he appeared perfectly well, but stated that he could not give any more *séances*, as under the influence of the weather he felt a diminution of his spiritualistic powers. On the 28th he left for London. The frigid climate of St. Petersburg does not agree with the spirits with whom HOME and others of his kidney have dealings.

The Town Council of Leith has been greatly exercised of late on the question of "red gowns and cocked hats." The members have had a longing to appear in that picturesque toggery for some time, but have hesitated about spending the necessary sum of £50 for that purpose. They certainly have remarkable modesty, which would wholly unfit them for the position of Councilmen in any other country but Scotland. However, like most people, when they have got their hearts set upon a thing of that kind, they will not give it up. An overvirtuous member, one BAILIE CHALMERS, moved at a recent meeting that "the Town Council thank the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting for their diligence in arranging for the red gowns and cocked hats, but on further deliberation considers it expedient that these articles should not be procured." The members looked rueful at BAILIE's proposition, and no one was found resolute enough to second the motion, although he reminded them that £70 had been expended on the occasion of the royal marriage, and £15 on a trip to St. Mary's Loch, and urged that this further extravagance ought not to be indulged in. As is usual in such bodies, the plea for economy did not prevail, and the next time the Town Council of Leith has occasion to turn out it will look grand in its "red gowns and cocked hats."

American merchants have a reputation for sagacity and acuteness, but there are few of them that can surpass, in that respect, the gentleman of whom a good story is told in the English papers. He is a merchant in London, and lately found that a rival establishment was using his brains for its own benefit, and at the same time forestalling him in the market by obtaining copies of his telegraphic orders from an operator, by bribery. He at once wrote privately to his agents always to act exactly contrary to orders, and then went to work exercising his brains at once for his own benefit and the injury of the wrong-doer. He not only got the full benefit of his own foresight and tact, but was obtaining a poetical revenge upon his rival, and in three months had him in the Court of Bankruptcy, while his own concern went on prosperously.

Mr. BERGH appears to make no distinction between legal and moral guilt in the matter of treating dumb animals with cruelty, but a reverend gentleman of England claims that there is a difference. Rev. Mr. GACE, Vicar of Barling, kept a cow and a pig, two animals whose only purpose in living seems to be to benefit others, but while he prayed for his own daily bread, he regularly forgot the poor animals who in part supplied it. The cow, we are told, became so weak that it fell into a pond. It was then dragged out, and lay before his door for five days in great suffering, while nothing was done for its relief. It is spoken of again as a "mere frame of skin and bone." What sufferings the pig endured we are not informed, and the extent of his patience and resignation are only matters of conjecture, but the reverend vicar declared before the Magistrates that he was "legally, but not morally, guilty" in the case. What degree of cruelty to a cow and pig would be necessary to produce moral guilt in a clergyman is a nice question in ethics, which we are not competent to settle. It depends on how much a clergyman may be supposed to excel others in iniquity without being accountable for it. A very good man and a poet once said for such as he—

> "He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things, both great and small;
> For the good God that loveth us,
> He made and loveth all."

Most boys of ten years and upward have, in their experience in circus-going, become tolerably familiar with Peter Jenkins, who invariably comes tumbling into the ring in a state of beastly intoxication, to the never-ending astonishment and delight of the spectators, and, after a terribly funny dispute with his old friend, the clown, turns out to be a first-rate rider, complete in tights and spangles. In Waterbury, Conn., lately, the unsophisticated policemen who were on duty in the tent, took this vagrant tumbler for a genuine drunken interloper, and displayed their zeal by insisting upon putting him out for disturbing the show, of which he was, in fact, *magna pars*. It was with some difficulty that they could be made to see the joke, and allow Jenkins to continue his jovial intoxication, and pass through his regular metamorphosis. One is at a loss which to admire most, the delightfully unsophisticated character of these strict officers of the law, or their determined zeal in the performance of their duty.

Much has been said and written about the gin palaces of London. There is no doubt that they are a terrible curse to the poor of that great city, but with all their gorgeous paraphernalia they cannot concoct such vile liquids as are disposed of in the commonest grog-shops in this country. A London paper recently appointed a "commissioner" of its own to look into the subject of the adulteration of liquors, and he obtained several specimens of gin from the worst quarters of the city for analysis. The result was a small per cent. of spirit and a large allowance of sugar and water with a little Cayenne paper or capsicum to give "snap" to it. It is doubtful if all the beverages of London could go through the test and come out with so innocent an appearance. At all events we can show the result of much more enterprise and ingenuity in our "strychnine and whisky, and ratsbane and beer."

The beard hath been regarded in all ages as an index of manly qualities, and impertinent youth have been effectually silenced and made to feel their insignificance by being called beardless, the inevitable inference being that they are also senseless. Even women, though they have no occasion themselves for this hirsute evidence of wisdom and dignity, admire it as an adornment to the visage of man. To go still higher, if that is possible, even the gods—it is a heathen idea, but will serve for the nonce—were wont to regard with awe a shake of the terrible beard of Jove, and by that sacred appendage he often swore tremendous oaths. The full significance of the beard, and the character expressed in its infinite variety of forms and hues might form the subject of a learned volume or two, but our only object in taking hold of the subject now is to call attention to the biggest beard at present extant, so far as our information goes. This beard is three feet four inches in length, and resides in Galloway County, Ky. There is a man attached, whose name is SHORTT. That he is distinguished for dignity, sagacity, and other virile characteristics, there can be no doubt, although we are not so informed. The philosophers of that region should study him, and make a careful report for the benefit of science.

The learned City of Cambridge is among those towns of Massachusetts which lately decided that ale and beer were abominations and should not be disposed of within their precincts. Harvard University and the Washington Elm could no longer be trusted to preserve by their influence the purity of the population, and it was deemed necessary to take away the temptation which beset them and tended to draw them into the ways of the wicked world. The only possible effect this could have was to send those that thirsted across the bridge into Boston, a city which, with all its virtuous pretensions, has every accommodation for the sinful, and to ruin the local liquor-dealers. But Judge LADD, a Rhadamanthus of the place, has thwarted even that design by a startling decision that the law under which the vote was taken became void by express limitation in September last, and therefore the learned philosophers of Cambridge had been stultifying themselves by trying to carry into effect a statute that had been a dead letter for six months. The liquor-dealers are jubilant, and have formed an association "to protect their legitimate business from future illegal annoyance."

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The *Independent* contains an article by W. C. WILKINSON on the "Duty of Hating," which contains the following timely remarks:

"And there is no instrument of aggressive moral influence that at this living moment of our American social and political history more needs to be wielded with will than the attitude and aspect of abhorrence of evil. When a Judge defiles his ermine, let him be ringed around with a bristling environment of abhorrence in society, in the church, at the bar, and on the street. If a great lawyer sells himself to adamantine-foreheaded Fraud, let him know himself and feel himself abhorred wherever he goes. If a legislator trades the sacred cause for selfish gain, let him confront the visible abhorrence of his colleagues, his neighbors, his constituents, and his countrymen. You may call this a sentimental punishment. So it is. But men are governed by sentiments. And there is no earthly penalty so dreadful, so omnipresent, so imminent, so appalling as the conscious scorn of one's fellow-men. Not one man in a million could bear up under it. It is an impalement of mordant fire. It is the greater excommunication of the human race. And this punishment it is in the power of public opinion to inflict. We have had quite enough of sentimental charity by itself. Charity needs a little wholesome bitter to make it stay sweet. It has a trick of turning rancid when kept too pure. The public conscience cannot stand the Gospel of indiscriminate love. There really are some things that ought to be hated. Let us hate them—cheerfully, frankly, and out of a pure heart fervently."

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The *Golden Age*, in an article on ethics and ecclesiastics, defends the statements of Prof. SEELEY in his recently-published lectures with regard to the shortcomings of the churches. It says:

"One reason of the immense defection from the Church, and that it has lost so much of its former hold on the brain and heart of our people, is because ecclesiastics have ignored ethics, taught religion without morality, and tried to build up sacraments, dogmas, and denominations without regard to the interests of mankind, if not at the expense of the world. The only way by which they can recover the ground they have lost, and make the Church the power it might and ought to be in American society, is a fresh and bold inculcation of morality. SYDNEY SMITH suggested that the only way to avoid railroad accidents was to compel the directors to ride in the front car. It is, perhaps, too much to say that our American ecclesiastics should be held responsible for the vices and crimes of society, and that for every murder a minister should be hung; but the clergy are responsible for the low moral condition of society to a far greater degree than they imagine. They ought to be regarded, they ought to regard themselves, as the teachers of ethics, the ordained expositors of the immutable laws of morality, and look upon the moral welfare of men and society as their special vocation and department of service. And in proportion as they do this will the world improve, and will their office win the respect and awaken the enthusiasm of the best minds. Were the forty thousand ministers of America to teach the great principles of morality with all their mind and might, and to take the lead in every movement of social and moral reform, we should have such a renovation as the world never witnessed, and the Church would be transformed from a burden to a beneficence."

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian*, in discussing the propriety of opening libraries and reading-rooms on Sunday, says:

"We have two things to learn. 1st. That Sunday is not the Jewish Sabbath, and that the Christian world out of Scotland and New-England knows it; and that we must rest the use of the Sunday upon its merits, and not on any supposed divine commandments. These merits are enormous. They must be economized by the friends of religion by a judicious and temperate policy, or we shall break down the most precious of our inheritances. In short, we must accommodate the uses of the Sunday to the public good, and not simply to the wishes and prejudices of the self-styled Christian portion of the public. 2. Public worship is not the only approvable use of Sunday. Reading, sacred or secular, is to be encouraged. Those who read the most of secular will be usually those who read also the most of sacred books, and reading in a public library is no worse than reading in a private library—only not half so pleasant. Young men would doubtless prefer their own libraries if they had them. The question is one not to be evaded by cowardly thought or superstitious head-shakings. It must be met! And the good men who, doubtless, think they are guardians of the purest morality and the highest piety, must not unwittingly be left to play into the grog-shops and billiard-saloons and bawdy-houses, by barring the doors of libraries and galleries in a mistaken jealousy for the sacredness of 'the Sabbath,' and a zeal for the Lord's house, which eats up their candor and discretion. Religion must not be thus wounded in the house of its friends."

THE FREE METHODIST.

The last number of the *Free Methodist* contains an article against Sunday-school libraries. It thinks it best to do without them for the following reasons:

"1. They are very expensive, and our people usually are poor. Money can be used in the school far more economically and profitably in some other way. The centre of attraction should be the lesson; and a wise expenditure of money that will help to make it so, is better than to expend it upon a rival to the lesson, as the library usually is. 2. It is extremely difficult to get suitable books. The demand governs the supply, and there will be a dearth of good books until the Sunday-schools of the land reject everything pernicious. There will have to be a purer conception of what is good; a more natural delineation of character than anything we yet have had. A book may be new, attractive, and instructive, and yet be pernicious. It may give a distorted view of the subject; may make a wrong impression, or cultivate a taste for novel reading, and the young people of today are being ruined fast enough by such literature, without it being furnished them by the Sunday-school. 3. A good library is not necessary to the interest of the school. Such things may be good auxiliaries to lazy officers and teachers, but workers do not need them. 4. Often the impression of the lesson is lost in the excitement of selecting a book, or the disappointment of not obtaining the one wished for. Whatever becomes of more importance in the school than the Word of God, is out of place.

A church library treating upon all subjects of importance to common people, to be distributed at the week-night prayer-meeting, would do a great deal of good in some localities. The minister, the teacher, parents, and children, might be greatly benefited by it."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist*, in an article on the popular preachers of Brooklyn, has the following to say with regard to the success of the pulpit in these times:

"It is noticeable that these ministers represent the evangelical type of Christianity. The preaching of the cross may be to some a stumbling block, and to others foolishness, but is still to the masses of men the power and the wisdom of God. No better answer can be given to "the oppositions of science," so-called, than this demonstration of the effectiveness of Gospel-preaching. That man is lost, that Christ died to save him, that Christ will save him now, is the message which has unfailing attractions for the human heart. Furnished with this, the preacher should ask for nothing more—he needs nothing more. In the face of the complaints of the decay of the modern pulpit, we present these evidences of its vitality. Who but ministers of the Gospel have audiences of several hundreds, and some several thousands each, week after week, for years together? Great tragedians, when giving their finest impersonations, exhaust themselves in a short season of a few weeks; great lawyers only at rare intervals of time can succeed in attracting large and mixed assemblies, yet Christian ministers are successfully retaining the interest of the mass of society in themes nearly 2,000 years old. This does not look like decay; for such a phenomenon decay is not the proper word."

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The *United Presbyterian*, of Pittsburg, Penn., contains an article in favor of extemporaneous preaching, in which it says:

"Were the preacher's business only to instruct, to store the mind with knowledge, to give forth simple and unimpassioned statements of divine truth, we should be content, if it were clearly put, though it were coldly said. In that case the reading of a sermon in the pulpit would lie open to no valid objection. But, since the heart of man has suffered even more than his head by the fall, one great object of the preacher is to engage the affections, to turn their current heavenward, and win the heart over to God. This is the work of conversion—that saving and indispensable change—'A new heart also will I give you,' says God; 'and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh; and I will give you a heart of flesh.' But where, besides convincing the reason, the object of the speaker is to engage the affections, rouse the dormant feelings, and carry the heart as by storm, what man in his senses in any other place than a pulpit would read his address? Fancy DEMOSTHENES attempting to wield the fierce democracy with a paper in his hand! Fancy CICERO rising in the Forum to launch his thunders at CATALINE from a black portfolio! These men knew better. And why, with a task much more difficult, and involving interests infinitely more important, should preachers of the Gospel hamper themselves with papers? Some, as if actually ashamed of themselves or of the Gospel, not once venturing to raise their eyes and look the people in the face. Does any man believe that it was thus Paul stood on his defense before Felix, making the tyrant tremble? that it was so Peter preached when, God blessing his words, he converted thousands by a single sermon, and, a greater fisherman than ever, gathered them with one sweep of his net into the kingdom of Heaven?"

SOUTH-WESTERN PRESBYTERIANS.

The *South-western Presbyterian*, published at New-Orleans, has an article on the salaries of ministers, in which it says:

"The average rate at which ministers are paid in this country for their services dooms them as a class to poverty. Those who have made the matter a subject of statistical study place the total ministry of the United States at 61,000 persons, and assign to each one an average salary of $700, and less than $600 as the average for a class embracing more than three-fourths of the whole number. Assuming the former sum as the standard, and supposing each minister to represent at least four persons—himself, wife and two children—we then have $175 per head for all the ministers and their families in this country. Such a fact we pronounce a disgrace to the Christian Church, shared in, without much distinction, by all denominations. Being alike true of all, the disgrace falls upon all alike. The ministry, at the very lowest estimate, are entitled to such a compensation as will, with prudence and good management, enable them not only to live comfortably while in the service, but also to make a reasonable provision for themselves and their families in the event of disability, and in the time of old age. A system which proposes less than this is upon its face niggardly and mean. If the actual result falls far short of this mark, then it is high time for the Church to wake up to some suitable sense of her own dishonor, and devise the ways and means of making for herself a better record. The claim of simple justice in paying an honest debt precedes that of mere benevolence. What the Church ought to do in the proper support of her ministry will be a sin against the law of righteousness if left undone. She has no right to dole out a starving pittance, barely sufficient to keep soul and body from bidding farewell to each other, as if ministers were objects of charity, and had no claim except that which their wants create. Justice has an unsettled account against her, for which no lachrymose pietism, no zeal for the conversion of the world, and no occasional fits of sporadic charity, can ever be an adequate offset."

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST.

The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, in discussing the subject of temperance legislation, takes the ground that the most stringent laws should be passed for the prohibition of liquor-selling, and until such can be obtained, those which are passed looking in the same direction should be supported and vigorously enforced. It says:

"We are well aware that this is neither pleasant nor easy business to which we invite the friends of temperance; it requires vigilance, persistence and hard work. But we know of no way in which their duties, in any circumstances they may now anticipate, can become easy and pleasant. If our licence laws were all swept away, and the traffic in liquor as a beverage was wholly prohibited, the present difficulties would hardly be diminished. Prohibitory laws will not enforce themselves, and they would be arrayed against the avarice, appetite and passions of multitudes, as well as against the inertia and indifference of many others. Nothing but the united, continued and vigorous action of temperance workers promises any worthy success. In our judgment, the only way to efficient prohibition is by (1) enlightening the public conscience as to the physical, intellectual, social and moral evils of liquor-drinking, and (2) the rigorous enforcement of every restrictive measure that can be secured. These two departments of effort we believe to comprise the present paramount duty of real temperance workers, and as religious journalists we shall be glad to render, in both these directions, all the aid we can. Our statutes are now far in advance of public sentiment, and public sentiment, therefore, greatly needs quickening and strengthening."

ST. PETER.

St. Peter, (Catholic,) in speaking of the importance which has been attached by some Protestant journals to the opposition of Dr. DOLLINGER to the pretensions of the Pope, says:

"The Holy See is told that it would be better to make a bargain with DOLLINGER. But, as before, it is impossible. Could Christ have bargained with Satan when Satan offered Him all the earth, that is, authority over all the heretics that should ever be on it, if He would only give him one inclination of His head? He could not, and the reason is, He was very God. Well, it is exactly the same thing with the Holy See; for Christ, very God, is its founder. If this were not true, the Holy See had long since made a bargain, made a bargain with error, and, in consequence, had long since vanished. But, it is as absolute, as uncompromising, as universal, as immutable as ever. Therefore, Christ is its founder. The firmness of the Church, to say nothing of its doctrines, proves its claims. Let DOLLINGER go ahead. Let him do his best, as ARIUS, LUTHER, GIOBERTI, LAMMENAIS, and many other overconceited men, did before him. His predecessors are gone to judgment, never to return from it; but the Holy See continues in youth and certainty like the sun. He, too, will disappear. He will sink like a stone in the centre of the ocean never to ripple it on the surface again. But Rome will still be as absolute and universal as if he had never been heard of."

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference—Agitation of the Temperance Question.

The Fifty-first Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held its fourth day's session yesterday at the Sullivan-street Church. Bishop A. W. WAYMAN, who presided, began the services with prayer, and the usual routine business followed. Then the new order for the day's transactions comprised the election of W. N. BOWMAN, CHAS. GREEN, J. J. ROBINSON and W. J. DAWS as deacons; Rev. J. W. JACKSON as an Elder, and Rev. E. T. THOMPSON was granted a superannuated relation at his own request. Bishop CAMPBELL here delivered an interesting address on the use and mission of itinerent preachers, which was supplemented by a few remarks from Rev. RICHARD A. C. CLIPPEN. Norwich was received into this Conference, and attached to the Binghamton Circuit. It was also decided to hold the next Conference at Weeksville, Brooklyn. The statistical and educational reports were heard, and the Temperance Committee in their report embodied a preamble and set of resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

Resolved, That our preachers shall preach at least three sermons on the subject of Temperance at each appointment; that we will strictly enforce the discipline which forbids our members to buy, sell or use spirituous liquors; that we recommend a call for a State Temperance Convention, and that we use every means in our power to enforce the above.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Conference adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE RUSSIAN LUTHERANS.

A Greek Priest's Statement of the Religious Persecutions in Russia—The Ukase in Regard to Dissenters from the Greek Church—Its Enforcement a Civil and Not an Ecclesiastical Act—What He Thinks of the United States Evangelical Embassy to Russia.

The complaints which have been made by the Lutherans residing in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire, have been loud and frequent. Remonstrance after remonstrance is said to have been laid before the supreme head of the Greek Church, the Emperor of Russia, by the Lutherans, in which petitions they are said to have repeatedly set forth their grievances, assuring His Majesty that they had been subjected to much persecution and ill-treatment on account of their religious belief, at the hands of the Russian officials of the Greek Church. All the efforts made by the Lutherans to obtain redress at the hands of the Czar, by the abolition of the obnoxious laws, are said to have proved abortive. As is well known, this alleged spirit of intolerance and bigotry on the part of the Russian clergy toward the Letts and Esthonians of the Baltic provinces prompted the interposition of the United States Evangelical Alliance.

A delegation 'comprising some of the most eminent citizens in the United States, the names of whom have been alreadyy published in these columns, were appointed to the Russian Court to seek an audience of the Emperor himself in behalf of their persecuted fellow-Christians in Russia. Yesterday afternoon the learned Greek priest in this City, Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, informed the TIMES that the trouble among the Lutherans of the Baltic provinces of Russia was the result of a civil law which prevailed throughout the entire Russian Empire, which forbade dissenters from the established church of the land, making proselytes to their faith, and that when infringements upon this law were noticed, which was rarely the case, it was done by the civil Courts and not the ecclesiastical. Rev. Mr. BJERRING also says that in the Baltic provinces, which contain almost all the dissenting sects from the Greek Church, the dissenters have infinitely greater privileges than any dissenting sect has in any other country where there is an established church. When the parents of Russian-born children, he said, are both Lutherans, for instance, the children are educated in that faith. When either the father or mother are of the Orthodox Christian Church, as the Greek faith is called in Russia, the sons are instructed in the creed of the father, and the daughters in that of the mother. The Greek priest further said that in some of the remote provinces of the Russian Empire, where the population was limited, the country exceedingly sparsely settled. and the great majority of even the few inhabitants belonged to the Russian Established Church, he believed there existed a civil law which compelled all children of all faiths to be educated in the Greek doctrines, but he was confident that, as far as the Greek clergy were concerned, they neither had the disposition nor the power to enforce the civil law against a sect with whom there had, to his own knowledge, always existed such cordial and harmonious relations. In proof of the amity and good feeling between the Lutherans and the Russian churchmen, he said that only last year, just before he was appointed Chaplain to the Russian Embassy in this country, at the inauguration of a Lutheran hospital in St. Petersburg, a number of celebrated Greek prelates and priests were present by special invitation from the Lutheran clergy, and that he, in full canonicals, read the liturgy of the Greek Church in German, the language of almost all the Lutheran Christians in Russia.

Father BJERRING, moreover, stated that he had taken the first step toward becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, and had always been an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of its institutions, not the least of which was that bulwark of true freedom, religious liberty. He, however, urged that the United States, with its large masses of enlightened and easily-governed peoples, presented to the rulers of the land entirely different *materiel* to be governed than the millions upon millions of unenlightened, intractable subjects which His Majesty of Russia was called upon to rule with justice tempered with leniency. In a word, the learned priest argued that Russia was not ready for the radical change which a proclamation of Church disestablishment and universal liberty of religious faith would bring about. He thought the principle of religious freedom the embodiment of justice, but in Russia it was as yet impracticable.

In concluding, he considered the interposition in favor of the Lutherans on the part of the distinguished and pious gentlemen of the delegation from the United States Evangelical Alliance, not only an inappropriate and unwarrantable interference with Russian state affairs, but a gross violation, by illustrious Americans, of that popular, just and grand American principle, the Monroe doctrine, which, theoretically, they would subvert by thus seeking to question and judge the law of a foreign, though an exceedingly friendly, Power.

Art Notes.

The death of Mr. T. P. ROSSITER, a *genre* and landscape painter of some reputation, is announced as having occurred on Wednesday last, at Cold Spring, on the Hudson. Mr. ROSSITER was attacked but a few days before his death with facial erysipelas, which, though slight at first, eventually produced congestion of the brain. The fatal termination of the disease is believed to have been hastened by Mr. ROSSITER's knowledge of the sudden death of his father, the result of an accident. Mr. ROSSITER had attained the age of fifty-two years and nine months. His funeral took place at Cold Spring on Friday afternoon.

A COSTLY PICTURE.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following particulars of the recent sale of RAPHAEL's "Madonna del Libro," until very lately one of the chief attractions of the city of Perugia for the artist and connoisseur:

"This diminutive oil painting, measuring only seventeen centimetres in diameter, and known likewise under the denomination of 'Madonna di Casa Conestabile,' from the name of its possessor, Marchese CONESTABILE, is no less than the fifty-second RAPHAEL which has been disposed of to foreign purchasers out of eighty-three which Italy formerly possessed. The Empress of Russia, desiring to present this picture to her consort on his birthday, made the Marchese GIAN CARLO CONESTABILE an offer of 320,000 francs for it. Like many other Italian noblemen of the present day, the possessor of this gem—a well-known Etruscan scholar, by the way—is endowed with a personal fortune unfortunately far from adequate to the maintenance of the palazzo, gallery and social position he has inherited from his forefathers, and therefore lent no unwilling ear to the tempting offer. Nevertheless, being anxious if possible to preserve his treasure within the limits of his native country, he requested twenty-four hours' reflection time, and immediately communicated to the town council of Perugia the intelligence of the proposal made to him, and his desire that the town itself should have the preference, at the same time offering to sell it in this case at a reduction of 20,000 francs. The Council, after a deliberation, however, declared their inability to meet even this demand, upon which Marchese CONESTABILE, after a good deal of difficulty, obtained another forty-eight hours for consideration, and made use of this time to offer his picture to the State on similar conditions as those he had proposed to his native city, *i. e.* 300,000 francs, in order that the Italian Government might have the preference before a foreign purchaser. CORRENTI, the Minister for Public Instruction, who is at a loss to provide 1,000 francs for a poor schoolmaster, of course had no sum approaching to this to dispose of in favor of a work of art. His colleagues, the other members of the Cabinet, although ready to contribute from their own funds as much as they could possibly afford, were unable with all their efforts to reach the modest sum of 20,000 francs, let alone 300,000 francs, which it would be impossible to demand from Parliament, there being no time allowed the Minister for doing so, and not the remotest chance of its being granted. So the Empress got the picture after all."

UTAH.

The Mormon Country and People in Their Changing Aspects—Brigham Young's Reign Passing Away—The Wealth of the Mines Confirmed—Preparations for the Reception of President Grant—General News.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

Fortunately for the incoming population to Utah, that is now arriving by every train from both the Eastern and Western States, the Mormons had the good sense to commence the occupation of the country by cultivating the blessings of agricultural life. But for this favorable condition of the city, and indeed all the Territory, there would be now a vast amount of that same suffering which ruined so many in all the gold and silver producing territories of the West. The hotel proprietors are churlish because the strangers cannot help themselves, but in everything else it is as easy to live in this city as in New-York. There is an abundance of everything here, of food, clothing and the luxuries of life, and most of the articles of common consumption can be had as cheap as in any of the Eastern cities. I give no credit to either Gentile or Mormon for this condition of things, for all of it is due to the unvarying experience of supply and demand, and the ready facility of drawing both from the Atlantic and Pacific markets; but while common sense strikes this balance, the head of the Mormon Church claims, at least he did so the other day in the Tabernacle, that it was entirely due to his co-operative system, while those outside of that co-operation are as ardent in asserting that but for their determination to limit his monopoly, prices would be as high here as in that feverish era of the gold discovery. At all events, no one coming to this country has anything to fear on that point, and the Territory promises to be the most prosperous, for some time to come, of any portion of the Union.

There is a healthful change coming over the spirit of the people. They seem to be alive to the value of intercourse with the rest of the world, and that impenetrable vail that before isolated the people is rent in twain. The streets of this city today are crowded with strangers, and the greatest part of the business is done by persons outside of the Church who have no communion with its leaders. Several social reunions have been given within the past few weeks, and the dancing halls were graced with the best of Mormon society, though in times past, if any of the sisters were brave enough to venture into the society of the outsiders, they were immediately cut off from the Church. Much of this change is due to the excellent society that is sustaining the various Christian denominations that have taken a foothold here within the last twelve months. In the early history of the Territory the strangers were few, and many of these of that reckless character that characterized all frontier life. Now circumstances have changed, and men of business and professional culture are seeking homes in the mountains and bringing their families with them.

A GOOD HOTEL WANTED.

There is but one thing wanted to make this the most delightful place on the continent—a first-class hotel. Elegance is not demanded, but convenience and consistent prices, and the company that will build a hotel in this city to meet the demands of the traveling public will have the best mine in the country. The Mormon leader once tried to start such an enterprise, but it was at the time when there was every indication of a schism among his own people, and so the matter fell through. It is also desirable that it should be in the hands of parties independent of the prophet, for a hotel is the stranger's home, and the system of espionage that marks everything that this fanatical man touches, would never do in such an enterprise. It would be gratifying to see some New-York capitalists run up such a building, and I give them the hint.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The business men of Utah, who were ever rated A1 in the New-York market before BRIGHAM began his commercial scheme to freeze out the Jews, Gentiles and the disobedient, are again taking an independent stand, and are bidding fair to retrieve the losses of the past. In 1869 and 1870 BRIGHAM destroyed the Utah credit more than if he had burned half of the city—he broke the spirits of the merchants, and there was not half a dozen who could live through the trial. Most of them have thrown off allegiance to him and they are now successful on the current of their own energies. The co-operative branches that he established in every ward are fast disappearing, and the signs of "Holiness to the Lord," with an all-seeing eye to scare the poor superstitious mortals, are being taken down as fast as excuses can be manufactured for the change.

PROGRESS OF POLITICS.

There never was such a thing known here as public opinion, but the Gentiles are united in leaving BRIGHAM to manage his own affairs, and allowing him the same undisturbed liberty that they claim for themselves. He may, if he will, be Pope, but he must not be Chief Magistrate. Up till now he has rendered no account of his church funds, and been as silent on the civil business of the city; but there is now a demand that Salt Lake City shall be as other cities of the Union. A liberal political party is forming, and demanding that the City Council shall be free to the public, its business known, and its funds be accounted for.

Hon. JOHN B. MCKEAN, formerly of your City, has contributed much to the changes of the last six months, and the new Governor is harmonious with the other Federal officers in seeking to pull Utah out of the mire. All the Federal representatives have their families living with them, and the charges which the Mormon priesthood heretofore launched at them are now without effect. Rev. Bishop TUTTLE, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. G. M. PIERCE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are both indefatigable laborers in the good cause of progress. When Utah is redeemed, and that day is not far distant, it will be a glorious triumph of civilization over barbarism.

THE UTAH MINES.

The great wealth of the Utah mines is no fable. There seems an abundance of silver everywhere. It is not in one place, it is all over, north, south, east and west. Those who see nothing but the present are full of rejoicing over their prospects of fortune; but the thoughtful ask: What is to come of all this? That BRIGHAM YOUNG will be overthrown; that his polygamy will become a curse and loathsome to the unfortunate men and women who are in it, nothing is more sure, but what more? That is the question. In the onward march of progress it does seem that this desert shall blossom as the rose. Here is a home for millions.

NEWS MATTERS.

The news items here are ever scarce, and nothing is now transpiring of interest to the public elsewhere, beyond their general bearing, as I have here sketched. The difficulties occurring over the disputed jurisdiction of the Territorial and Federal Courts continues, and seems interminable. The Mormon Press has been very virulent, but as the new population increases they seem to become more politic, and it is observable that the return of the Delegate from Washington is marked by the inauguration of a new policy. Mr. HOOPER personally has no influence—no one has but BRIGHAM—yet Mr. HOOPER can tell him the feeling of the outside world, and does so. President GRANT is expected to call here if he comes West, and BRIGHAM has been advised to be as prudent as possible and go out and meet him and bid him welcome to Zion. The Federal officers say that President GRANT will never meet BRIGHAM unless an apology is made for that indiscriminate attack upon the Government and Congress, made by YOUNG shortly after Gen. GRANT's election, when he thundered out in the Tabernacle that the President and Vice-President were drunkards and gamblers, and Congress was made up of thieves, robbers and blacklegs, with a few honorable exceptions. Vice-President COLFAX would not see him after that, and would not accept the courtesies of the City Council. By the time President GRANT arrives the liberal men will be ready to tender him a reception befitting his rank.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is a report of an engagement near Auteuil and Passy, in France, but no particulars are given. Preparations for a vigorous resistance to the Government troops in the very streets of Paris are already under way. Several attempts have been made by the Versailles troops to storm the ramparts, but without success. The Central Committee has assumed the war power, and is now acting in concert with the Committee of Safety. It is said that an offensive policy is to be adopted. There are reports that FAVRE and SIMON will withdraw from the Versailles Government. ROCHEFORT is at Versailles under arrest. Reports are contradictory regarding the mood of the Communists, some representing them as hopeful and others as despondent.

BISMARCK and FAVRE have arrived at Frankfort to exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace. Dr. DOLLINGER is to visit London. The inquiry in Spain regarding the assassination of PRIM is said to implicate Señor ROQUE BARCIA, a member of the Cortes. The steamer *William III.* has been burned at Ventnor.

GENERAL.

The Tehuantepec surveying party is on its way home. Capt. SHUFELDT reports that a thorough survey has been made of this route, and he is satisfied that an interoceanic surface canal can be built across that isthmus with no more expense than the importance of the work will justify.

Alleghany Commandery of Knights Templar, of Pittsburg, Penn., are about to make a pilgrimage of four months to Europe. The pilgrims will be joined in the tour by many Sir Knights of New-York and Philadelphia, swelling their number to over 100.

Gov. HOFFMAN is visiting Norfolk, Va., Navy-yard and Fortress Monroe.

The Subcommittee of the Kuklux Congressional Committee, met yesterday morning, and without transacting any business, adjourned till the 1st of June.

The coal troubles, having eventuated in bloodshed, are now rapidly subsiding. The difficulties between the operators and working men, which led to the strike in January last, having been settled by the decision of the umpire, Judge ELWELL, the whole Schuylkill region is now fairly at work.

Some miscreant has mutilated the Scotch granite monument placed by Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER in the cemetery at Watertown, N. Y., a few weeks ago.

JOHN McGINNIS, of Stony Hollow, Ulster County, was cut to pieces on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad on Thursday night. He was asleep on the track, and the train ran over him.

The United States Senate, yesterday, spent some time in hearing personal explanations regarding the premature disclosure of the treaty lately submitted, but they brought out no new facts. The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Chicago, yesterday, the Committee of Twenty-one on the benevolent work of the Church made their report, setting forth a complete plan of operations for the future. It was accepted and made the second order for Wednesday next.

The Massachusetts Legislature propose to investigate the probable effects of the Washington Treaty on the fisheries.

Winnipeg advices state that the military force is being disbanded as resident settlers. Lumber is scarce, and the Government are building sheds for the temporary shelter of emigrants. The public budget has been made up on the most favorable terms. The Legislature was prorogued by the Governor with the usual ceremonies.

A man named ROBERT LANE, from New-York, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Penn., for robbing a safe. He was found in possession of sixty implements of the most approved patterns.

The Binghamton *Leader* asserts that RULLOFF confessed to its editor that he fired the shot that killed MYRICK, and that he also murdered his wife, insisting, however, repeatedly, that he did not kill his child, and that she is still alive, mentioning the name by which she is now known, and the place where she is. As all the particulars are reserved for a "book," these assertions may be received with caution.

WILLIAM A. GLOVER, who was arrested in New-York on Friday, was brought to Boston, yesterday, charged with the robbery of the Boylston Bank, two years ago.

The citizens of Winthrop, Me., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that town yesterday. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN delivered the oration.

The statement that the young lady who committed suicide at the Stevens House, New-York, was a niece of Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN, of Rochester, N. Y., is wholly incorrect. Mr. SELDEN never had a niece bearing his name.

The procession of Sunday-school children at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, surpassed anything ever witnessed in that city. Fully 10,000 children were in the line, while Main-street for half a mile was blocked with people.

The recently reported Indian depredations and hostilities, in the Kiowa section, are discredited. The movements of troops in Texas and on the Red River have prevented the customary moonlight raids.

The party of Eastern capitalists and railroad men, who have been on an excursion on the Central Iowa Railroad, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, forty hours from Duluth. The party will remain here until this evening, when they will return East via Chicago.

United States Marshals L. B. JAMES and VALENTINE PREWETT, arrested a few days ago in Bollinger, Mo., JOHN A. McCLEARY and FRANK ROGERS, charged with illicit distilling. When near marble Hill the party was confronted by a gang of masked men, who demanded the prisoners. On being denied, they fired, wounding Marshal JAMES in the leg and arm. The officers returned the fire, and wounded some of their assailants. The prisoners were brought to St. Louis yesterday and lodged in jail.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was currency, $6,377,611; coin, $95,985,674; coin certificates, $19,072,000.

The Protest of Italian Catholics.

One of the most inspiriting documents in recent history, is the address which the Roman Catholic Professors of the University of Rome have sent to Dr. DOLLINGER. In this country, so unfortunate is the position of the Roman Church, that we cannot readily imagine its clergy or instructors sympathizing with any great movement in human progress. The Catholic Professors of Rome, however, openly avow their profound sympathy with the German Reformer, and thus boldly criticise their Church:

"The Catholic Church, which, from the universality of her conception, from her painful but not always unmerited historical experiences, and from the urgent necessities of the present, should have felt more than ever the need of unity, has through the recent definitions of the Vatican Council, and through the worldly ambition of retaining that which, imposed on her as a historical necessity from the conditions of the life of the Middle Ages, is now of evident and serious prejudice to her divine mission—divided herself from the laity, from the best and most learned of her Bishops, from the nations and States of Europe, from science and from civilization. It is impossible that this division can be the legitimate consequence of religious and Christian principles. It is also impossible that European society, which, in its adhesions and even its resistance of eighteen centuries, has nevertheless always approached nearer toward morality and Christian ideality, can have become all at once incapable of exercising its noblest instincts, and, suddenly perverted, can have renounced all the principles of its historical and moral development."

The Italian scholars then proceed to pay a deserved tribute to the influence of the "German separation," and of the Reformation upon the Catholic Church itself, in purifying and elevating it; but they justly observe that its tendency in recent centuries has been away from reform or the line of modern progress.

"Instead of placing once more the Gospel in the hearts of the people," they continue, "reviving teaching and tradition with the concurrence of the laity, the book was closed with seven seals, and for laical co-operation was substituted that of religious corporations, and particularly that of the Jesuits. The Catholic Church has been for three centuries the Company of Jesus. Against this servitude, against this sacrifice of intellect, as the Jesuits, with malignant humility, now call it, all the Catholic thinkers of Europe protested, and still protest, from PASCAL to ROSMINI and GIOBERTI, and to you who now raise the cry of injured and betrayed Catholicity before the doors of the Vatican Council. We Italians have suffered much from this enslaving of intellect. With very few exceptions, all the Episcopacy calling itself Italian, because it inhabits our country, was an instrument of the Jesuits in the Vatican Council."

With the occupation of Rome, there will be, they confidently hope, a renewal of spiritual and intellectual life in Italy.

"We remember that, in the midst of the immobility of the Jesuit schools, an Italian discovered the movement of the earth; and that, when the Catholic Church was profaned in the whole of its hierarchy, the ideal of our art was the transfigured Christ. And these remembrances are auspices that cannot fail. We are convinced that our right to Rome will not be incontestable and definite until that day in which we shall have transformed and renewed our moral conscience."

Of their own priesthood, they boldly say:

"The episcopacy inhabiting our land is without country, and has nothing in common with the Italian people. The syllabus, the infallibility, Papal autocracy, all these negations of human and divine reason, form a system without the slightest connection with Roman character and thought. The servitude of intellect, abhorred by the Germanic race, is equally abhorred by the Roman, that is, Italian race. Italian morality is no longer what it was in the sixteenth century, and now we know that the hour has come when the cause of reform should be fought and won by the two united nations—the Italian and the German."

To an American Catholic such words as these must sound "parlous strange." That genuine Roman Catholics should oppose the dogma of infallibility, should object to the temporal power of the Pope, reject the syllabus, and accuse their priesthood of being tools of the Jesuits, is what would seldom occur to the obedient member of the Church in this country. The servility of the American Catholic Church to a foreign potentate, and to the mediæval wing of their body, is a fact which we desire to keep before the American public. Were the Romanist Church merely occupied with its own religious dogmas and ceremonies, we should have nothing to say of it, any more than we have of the Methodist Church, for instance. But when we know that its priests are bound to a foreign ruler; that they have accepted such an assault on the freedom of the human mind as is contained in the syllabus; that they are in bonds of fellowship with the Anti-Liberal and Ultramontane Party of Europe, and have no sympathy with Liberals such as Dr. DOLLINGER and the Professors in the Italian universities, then we cannot but consider the Catholic priesthood (with some noble exceptions) in this country as opposed to American ideas. As a mass, they condemn HYACINTHE and DOLLINGER; and they sustain the most corrupt and annoying tyranny among all the European Governments—the former rule of the Pope over the Roman provinces.

Were the American Catholics, as a body, in sympathy with the European Liberal Catholics, they would enjoy a high respect from all thoughtful Americans. Their Church would at once become a hundredfold stronger in the United States. We should not then see, as we are compelled to see now, the American Catholic Church always arrayed on the side of corruption in municipal politics, and of oppression in national politics. Something of the old glory of the Church would be revived, when she freed and sheltered the slave, and encouraged the progress of the human intellect. Then, she would stand in this country solely on her moral power; now, she is buttressed by the political; then, she would enjoy the highest wordly reward of religious services—the unbought respect of earnest men; now, she knows that the intellect and piety of the nation secretly despise her.

It is well known that there are liberal Catholic laymen in this country. These ought to have more control over their clergy, and redeem the Church from its unholy association with the Democratic Party in America, and the Reactionary Party in Europe.

Great Men in Exile.

Of all the varied devices of fortune hunting, that which takes the shape of an unexpected claim to noble title is probably the most attractive and the most popular. The crowd gives a ready ear to the marvelous, and the dethroned Prince or defrauded Peer who has to tell of usurpation and unregarded rights, finds belief and adherents in proportion to the harrowing improbability of his story. Just now the perturbation of society, consequent on wars and revolutions, seems to have given the signal for a general uprising of unrecognized royalty. No fewer than two of these discrowned Sovereigns are residents, if not citizens, of our own land. We make no mention of those worthy heirs of the indomitable Earl of STIRLING, who have added their ancient but unforgotten wrongs to the perplexities of the Joint High Commission. We do not even include the American BONAPARTE, who is confidently expected by his sanguine friends to assume one day the Imperial purple. And we omit that Reverend and Western Dauphin, whose indisputable claims to the throne of France so agitated society many years ago.

But, apart from these, we have at the present day among us two actual and outspoken claimants of sovereign power. Naturally, one of them aims at the Chief Magistracy of our own country. Mr. PATRICK McGINNIS, if we rightly remember his august name, asserts that he was rightfully elected President of these United States at the last election, and that the present occupant of the White House is an intruder and a usurper. Holding this conviction, Mr. McGINNIS resolved himself into a writ of *quo warranto*, and, presenting himself at the seat of government, demanded an immediate transfer of the Executive Mansion and other insignia of office to his own illustrious hands. The fate which so often befalls unfriended greatness, we regret to say, in this instance came upon Mr. McGINNIS. It was even bitterer than usual. If the intrepid but luckless adventurer had been seized by the myrmidons of power, and flung into a loathsome dungeon under the castle moat, or had had his head chopped off on the battlements of the palace, as is the traditional wont in such cases, he would have been at least treated with a dignity according with his lofty enterprise. But, instead, he was simply declared a lunatic, and ignominiously led away to an asylum. Suppose LOUIS NAPOLEON, after his fiasco at Boulogne, not less insane apparently, had been similarly treated—how would the face of the world have been changed!

The other rejected Sovereign abiding with us is, perhaps, as mad as Mr. McGINNIS, but there is at least more method in his madness. From the modest obscurity of his Long Island exile, Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACIE asserts his right to the English throne, as the last of the STUARTS. But mingled with that graceful *hauteur* so characteristic of his royal race, there is revealed in this scion of a family of Pretenders an eye for business which was least to be expected. He denies indignantly that he has offered to sell out his claim to Mr. DISRAELI or any other person. But "it is true," he says, with a degree of vagueness which, if possible, increases the dignity of his statement, "in a letter to Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, he suggested in substance (influenced, he believes, by merciful motives) a free-will offering of some million pounds sterling without any conditions, allowing eight days." With a blindness not usual in that astute and clear-sighted statesman, Mr. DISRAELI rejected what, Mr. GRACIE forcibly says, "the criminality of parties in England being known, and all the facts within Governments and Cabinets being known, would begin to appear a sensible course." And as a consequence of this inexplicable fatuity, we are to expect the most appalling results. "There was then," says Mr. GRACIE, and he adds with impressive solemnity, "is now, as it were, a volcano beneath the feet of the social and Christian welfare; and it was proper that there should have been an immediate freely-offered disposition to meet or abrogate a certain position." The difficulty of making sense out of this last assertion cannot blind us to the probability that its mysterious unintelligibility hides a terrible menace. Perhaps the royal and injured GRACIE is even now fitting out from Sag Harbor or Coney Island a new Armada to enforce his rights. Perhaps he will lead another Fenian invasion, or he may even contemplate rushing single-handed to the discomfiture of the hated GUELPH. In the latter event, it is to be hoped that he will begin the slaughter with that estimable young gentleman, whose career must long since have made Wales revile the memory of the Black Prince.

So much for our two American Pretenders. Italy furnishes us a third in some respects more curious than either. Some time since there arrived at Barri an individual who styled himself FRANCIS II., Ex-King of the Two Sicilies. His person, his manners and his suite bore out the imposture, and drew around him numerous adherents of his cause. These he received with the utmost graciousness, lavishing pensions and titles with right royal generosity, and to crown all at last gave a grand banquet to his most distinguished supporters. As the festivities were at their highest, they were suddenly and disagreeably interrupted by the entrance of a number of carabineers, who carried off the entire party to prison. And the Italian journal which gives this entertaining account, ends with the significant statement that "the Police are said to have seized several documents compromising numerous influential persons in Rome."

Between the not unusual hallucination of Mr. McGINNIS, the preposterous mingling of royalty and commerce in the propositions of Mr. GRACIE, and the impudent imposture of the pseudo monarch of Barri, there are many grades of idiocy. But, as in the latter case, so probably in the two former, there are other idiots to believe and support. Many well-meaning people shared Gov. ENGLISH's singular delusion that he had been elected Governor of Connecticut; and Mr. GRACIE's rustic neighbors possibly look forward to the time when they will visit him at St. James's. If there is anything more remarkable than human credulity, it is human capacity for self-delusion.

Mysterious Disappearance.

We have received a series of letters from writers who heartily approved of our suggestion that the new Court-house in City Hall Park be adopted as the monumental tribute of the City to "Boss" TWEED. Among the letters is one from a sculptor, who kindly proffers his professional services to carve the bust of the "Boss," with its allegorical adjuncts, which is to surmount the dome of the new building. He signs his name "Smith," and, as a proof of his qualifications for the task, says he is a near relative of HENRY SMITH, the bosom friend of the "Boss," and that he is the man who "sculpted" the Cardiff Giant. Under these circumstances, we feel no hesitation in recommending him to the Commissioners of the Court-house as just the man to execute this great work of art.

The long controversy about the "Tweed monument" being thus satisfactorily settled, and a competent sculptor having been secured, we shall expect to see the work pushed forward rapidly to completion. And here it may not be out of place to give a word of caution to the Commissioners, who at present have the work in charge. Now that the building is to be devoted to the sacred uses of a monument, as well as a Court-house, the public will insist that there shall be no more "stealings" in connection with the job, and that the work shall be done "on the square." There must be no more "palatial mansions" erected for politicians out of the appropriations for the Court-house, and no more marble quarries opened for the benefit of speculators. The people will hold the Commissioners to a rigid accountability for their expenditures, and will require them to produce vouchers for all their bills. They have already been taxed six millions, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which all but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was for the "completion" of the work, and they begin to think it is about time it was completed.

We desire, also, to call the attention of the Commissioners to a mysterious disappearance of the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars, made by the Legislature of 1870, and to inquire if they are able to furnish any clue as to what has become of it. By referring to the County tax levy of that year they will find, in Section 11, the following:

"To provide for the final completion of the new County Court-house in New-York, the Mayor of said City is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint four Commissioners; and upon the appointment of said Commissioners all powers of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York over the erection of said Court-house shall cease. The said Commissioners shall have the power to expend, and shall complete said Court-house for a sum not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, which amount the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to raise on the stock of the County of New-York. The money so raised shall be paid by the Controller *on vouchers approved by the Commissioners herein authorized, and to be filed in his office.*"

It will be recollected that Mayor HALL, for some reason best known to himself, neglected to appoint the "Commissioners" authorized by the above act, until late in the Fall (December, if we recollect right) of 1870, nearly seven months after the passage of the act. He then appointed as said "four Commissioners," Senator MICHAEL NORTON, Alderman THOMAS COMAN, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, son of a large furniture dealer in this City, and JOHN J. WALSH, who keeps a stall in Washington Market. These gentlemen constitute the present Commission. Soon after their appointment, and when the public was looking for a resumption of the work on the Court-house, it began to be whispered about, at first cautiously, then more openly, and at last it was publicly announced, that there was no money with which to resume the work—that in point of fact, and not to make any further bones about it, the six hundred thousand dollars appropriated in the tax levy of that year had already been spent. The result was that the new Commissioners, who were required by the law to "complete" the Court-house with the sum already appropriated, were unable to even resume work on it, and were compelled, as their predecessors, the Board of Supervisors, had done a dozen times before, to go to the Legislature and ask for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars more.

Now, as the act making the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars for 1870, expressly forbade the Controller to pay out a cent of the money except on vouchers "approved by the Commissioners" above named, we would like to know where the money went to. It would be useless to inquire of the Controller, for the transactions of his office are a sealed book to the public, and have been for three years past. But the new Commissioners owe it to themselves to explain how the matter stood when they came into office. If Mr. CONNOLLY paid out this money on vouchers not "approved" by them, it was another instance of his gross violation of the law, for which they and the public should hold him responsible. If the Commissioners, after coming into office, approved of the vouchers of their predecessors, the Board of Supervisors, and thus left themselves without any money to continue the work, they also owe it to the public to state this fact, and to give a list of the vouchers thus "approved" by them. The tax-payers of this City have never yet had an opportunity to see a single voucher for any item of the six and a half millions of dollars paid by them to build the new Court-house, and it would be a curiosity to look at one. They certainly are entitled to know what has become of the six millions that so mysteriously disappeared from the fund; and we trust that Senator NORTON, the President of the Commission, who, whatever may be his faults, is not a mercenary man, and has the reputation of being "square" in money matters, will consent to throw a little light on the subject.

Chinese Good Faith.

There is equal propriety and justice in the general denunciation, which has found voice at the religious meetings held here and elsewhere during the past few days, with regard to the reactionary movement in China. Naturally, there is small satisfaction in seeing a mission field, which has now for fifty years been cultivated at vast expense of funds and faith, suddenly shut against further attempts at tillage. And, Christianity aside, the spirit of progress and civilization looks on with dismay to find that the sanguine hopes founded on the Burlingame Embassy and its doings are so rudely dispelled at a moment's notice.

But, without discussing the questions which the missionary and the social reformer have to consider in this matter, we may fitly inquire what action our Government has taken or purposes to take under circumstances which involve as bold a violation of treaty stipulations as the history of diplomatic relations records. The recent Imperial decree abolishes schools established for the instruction of females; restricts teaching to Government rules and regulations; prohibits the promulgation of any doctrines which do not agree with those of CONFUCIUS, and transfers the missionaries from their former independent position, and from the protection of their own Governments, to direct subjection to the Chinese Emperor. To have likewise decreed the refusal of compensation for damages growing out of the massacre of foreigners a few months ago, is the natural result of the repudiation of those principles of reform which the world welcomed only a short time ago.

When, in 1858, the United States executed a treaty with China, that document contained a provision that "any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, shall be allowed, without persecution or molestation, peaceably to teach and practice the principles of Christianity." The Burlingame Treaty, made ten years later, emphasized these very points, and in its fourth article contained an agreement that the people of either nation, when in either country, should enjoy perfect religious liberty, and be exempt from persecution on account of their faith or worship. So far as our country is concerned, this treaty has been sacredly observed—as witness the joss-houses and entire freedom of religious ritual allowed the "Heathen Chinee" wherever he cares to settle in America. On the other hand, the conduct of the Imperial Government has not been in the line of decent respect for our rights, and the rights of its own people, under these treaty stipulations. This recent proclamation is, in fact, an insult to the United States which cannot safely be overlooked, and, whether we will or not, we are compelled to take up the matter in defense of our missionaries and their converts. When our present Minister, Mr. LOW, sailed for China, he received instructions from the State Department, which indicate a determination on the part of the United States to insist upon the faithful fulfillment of the treaty in its entirety. Even within the past year, as matters of provocation have been reported, Secretary FISH has directed Minister LOW to inform the Celestial authorities "that any violation of the rights of our citizens, and any flagrant violation of treaty stipulations of other Powers, may cause a change of the traditional policy of the United States in their intercourse with China." This certainly was a very courteously-worded threat. And now that the "violations" have occurred, under aggravating circumstances, too, the country awaits with some impatience and anxiety the intimation of a decided line of policy on the part of our Government.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a thousand pities that our New-York rowdies are not more frequently moved to pay professional visits to New-Jersey. A redoubtable shoulder-hitter of the First Ward, named JOHN ENRIGHT, went to Hoboken about a fortnight ago, in pursuit of a contemplated victim. Seizing a favorable opportunity, he struck the object of his regards with some heavy weapon, and having emptied his pockets, made off. In Jersey, however, people do not, as a rule, pass by on the other side when they see a fellow-creature in the hands of a ruffian. ENRIGHT was pursued and captured by a man who heard the groans of his victim. At the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, on Friday, the gentleman from New-York was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison. Had we a little more of Jersey pluck and Jersey justice, we should not improbably effect in a short time, a serious diminution of the Democratic majorities in this City.

The irony of circumstances is forcibly illustrated in the denial by Senator SUMNER, yesterday, that he had made any such speech in Executive Session upon the Treaty of Washington as the New-York *Herald* attributed to him. Mr. SUMNER, in the course of the San Domingo discussion last year, introduced with a good deal of flourish certain facts from the *Herald* correspondence, which turned out to have the not uncommon characteristic of being bogus. We are not aware that Mr. SUMNER ever disavowed the strictures based upon the imaginative statements in question. If his confidence in the *Herald* remained unimpaired, it must have been somewhat rudely shaken by the very circumstantial report of the speech which he never delivered. To be alluded to as "the Thunderer who lashed the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty out of existence," may be rather flattering, but to be represented as talking very bald nonsense, is too much to stand even from one's friends.

Somebody styling himself a representative of the Parisian Commune has been sending circulars to sundry members of the English nobility, in which he states that he has come to London by order of the Committee of Public Safety "to sell the pictures of the Louvre at once, and for cash only." The Communists are evidently the only true cosmopolitans. They have already seriously proposed to turn Versailles and St. Cloud into beer-gardens, they have smashed the Column Vendôme, and want to melt the silver candlesticks of Notre Dame. Things honored by patriotic Frenchmen are the objects of their special aversion. The Commune is above country and national sentiment, and by its ostentatious disregard of both, is doing its best to earn the execration of Frenchmen to the end of time. The Prussians refrained from violating the artistic sanctities of the Louvre, and the leaders of the Commune will earn a deathless infamy if they prove less forbearing than the foreign enemy.

The Communists show an amount of decision in their resistance to the Government which contrasts strongly with the dilatory tactics of the troops of Versailles. The present possessors of Paris will doubtless be best remembered in history for their intolerance and their vandalism, but they have also some claim to be credited with a fair share of administrative ability and a wonderful tenacity of purpose. If they have pillaged churches and defaced Paris, they have also, it is admitted, kept the city orderly and rid it of sundry social abominations. They have invented scores of imaginary victories over the Versailles troops, but they have also given them more trouble than any outside observer believed they could. The Cable announces the repulse of seven different attacks made upon the ramparts by the troops occupying the Bois de Boulogne. Paris is apparently to be defended as Saragossa was; corner houses are being cleared for conversion into screens for musketry, and barricades are multiplying with each day that is added to the siege. M. THIERS has lately abstained from the well worn anouncement that the decisive moment has arrived. He has probably come to the conclusion that, once inside of Paris, the most difficult part of the enterprise may have only begun.

The "French Girl's Monument," in Green-Wood Cemetery, has a long-established reputation as one of the sights of the Metropolitan district. The sad story of CHARLOTTE CANDA has found its latest sequel in the death of he mother. First there was the fatal episode of the party given in honor of the eighteenth birthday of the accomplished and beautiful girl, the return home in the bitter cold of a Winter's night, the stoppage at the New-York Hotel, and the runaway horses whom the benumbed driver could not control, and in whose flight, the fair girl who lies in Green-Wood was thrown out and killed. Then came the incident of the monument which Miss CANDA had sketched shortly before her death, and which Italian workmen embodied in marble. The poignant grief, voluntary seclusion and untimely death of her father, made the next chapter in the melancholy record to which her mother's death at Boulogne-sur-Mer, gives a mournful termination.

One of the most notable facts about the present distracted state of French parties is the growing conviction, even among those most unfavorable to such an event, that the chances of an Imperialist restoration have improved since the termination of the war with Germany. The shame of the disaster of Sedan has been half forgotten in the humiliation of the German occupation of Paris and in the deeper sting of its possession by the Commune. The Empire failed in war, but so did the Republic—moderates and extremists alike. NAPOLEON III. held to the last his theory of the necessity of what he called the "hierarchy in democracy," *i. e.* a system which should give Frenchmen the power of naming their ruler, but once named, should relieve them of all participation in the cares of self-government. It is conceivable that a nation, "sickening of a vague disease," should, in sheer despair, bethink itself once more of the anodyne of personal power, but it is perfectly certain that the awakening from a new stupor of inaction would be still more fatal than the last.

FREDERICK TRENNAN, who is said to have been kicked off the front platform by the conductor of a Third-avenue car, died from the effect of injuries thereby received, in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday. Should the allegations made in this case turn out to be well founded, it is to be hoped that justice will not stop short at the man who is said to have committed the outrage. The street-railroad companies are responsible, like any other corporations, for the acts of their servants, and any attempt to induce them to give the requisite attention to the character of the men they employ will be perfectly hopeless, unless they are convinced that their failure to do so will be a costly form of neglect. As sundry correspondents have pointed out, all the companies are not equally blameable in this respect. The practice of intrusting the custody of human lives to reckless and brutal roughs is, however, sufficiently common to demand a sharp lesson, with a view to its correction.

Prince BISMARCK has made a long speech in the German Reichstag about the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany. It is a curious mixture of statesmanlike argument and amusing overstatement of facts. The arguments which moved the German leaders to oppose the neutralization of the ceded provinces are very fairly and clearly stated, and the strategic and other reasons for their annexation are perfectly conclusive, once the fundamental principles tacitly assumed by the speaker, are conceded. It is a little diverting, however, to find Prince BISMARCK talking of the inhabitants of these provinces having formed "a kind of aristocracy in France," and alleging as one of the proofs of this, that "they were the substitutes in the army, the *gendarmes*, the officials." The grade of State occupation generally commanded by Alsatians, is pretty accurately represented by their position as army substitutes, which hardly coincides with any conception we can form of a literal or metaphorical "aristocracy."

Anniversary Exercises of the Yale Divinity School.

The anniversary exercises of the Yale Divinity School took place in New-Haven on Thursday. In the morning the graduates delivered theses in the College-street Church. A large audience listened to the speakers with much interest. In the afternoon a meeting of the Alumni, which was numerously attended, was held in the chapel of the Centre Church, Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, presiding. Interesting addresses were made by several clergymen, and the Secretary, Prof. GEORGE E. DAY, made a statement in which he spoke of the donation of the Marquand Chapel, the endowment of the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching, which will be filled by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; the gift of a reference library by HENRY TROWBRIDGE, Esq.; a gift of $4,000 to the endowment of the Seminary, by Rev. CHARLES NICHOLS, of New-Britain; another of $3,000 by Senator BUCKINGHAM, and various other smaller donations. Resolutions of thanks were passed to these benefactors, and of sympathy with Mrs. Dr. FITCH in her recent bereavement. A collation was served in the Divinity Hall, and at this a resolution was passed welcoming the coming of the Rev. Dr. HARRIS to the Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology. In the evening an address was delivered by President A. D. SMITH, of Dartmouth College. Dr. SMITH took for his theme, the indispensable qualities required in a minister of the gospel. The seminary will be closed until September, when it is expected will enter a larger class than ever before.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

All the world will regret the fall and irreparable shattering of the splendid bronze column in the Place Vendome, which has so long stood not only worthily ornamenting one of the finest squares in one of the greatest cities, but also serving, in the semblance of a huge exclamation point, to emphasize the memory of one of the most remarkable campaigns of the real NAPOLEON. But the same dispatches which bring the announcement of this loss to historic art also contain continued allusions to the ravages of war which appear to be consummating the final destruction of one of the most attractive features, as well as one of the most valuable adjuncts, of that material progress which has seemed to make and distinguish the City of Paris—her great park and pleasure-ground, the Bois de Boulogne.

HOW IT WAS LAID OUT.

Whatever might have been the difference of opinion entertained about the wholesale and expensive embellishments carried on in the city by the Second Empire, as to their necessity or utility, whether the great streets and boulevards were to be the instruments of hygienic reform, or of military precaution, whether they were primarily intended for the circulation of air or of grapeshot, whether that pervading system of central squares and diverging avenues was planned to facilitate popular travel, and the easy movement of metropolitan crowds, or the rapid concentration of squadrons and batallions, the unanimous voice of the city approved all the work done and all the money spent in the great park. It had at the beginning not afforded the most promising field for such a work. There was indeed, an ample spread of ground, several hundred acres in extent, but it comprised that ungenerous and intractable soil which surrounds Paris, a clayey and gravelly mixture that was impervious to the sun in wet weather, and impervious to rain in dry, and containing but limited and feeble elements of fertility. The topographical situation of the tract was reasonably good; if it was a trifle too flat to answer the demands of a landscape, it was the more easily traversed by the crowds of pedestrians for whom it was in part destined. It was the growth upon it which was most defective for the purpose intended. "Bois" was rather a misnomer. Excepting in the immediate proximity of the walls, and along some of the artificially-planted avenues, there were no trees that justified its being called a "wood." By far the greater extent was covered with tangled thickets, and not over-vigorous growths of saplings, a dwarfish oak predominating. But French skill in landscape gardening has made large strides since the solemn and rigid avenues at Versailles were laid out. HAUSSMAN's engineers and gardeners disguised the defects of the Bois as effectually as a French cook will disguise a bad egg in an omelet. What with the length, breadth and perfect macadam of its drives; what with its artificial lakes and picturesque islands; what with a fine hill and cascade that would almost cheat nature; what with its winding walks and sequestered bridle-paths, it had indeed become a "thing of beauty," and the recollection of its unimpaired glories will, in the minds of all classes of Parisians, form one of the strongest and most enduring souvenirs of all the efforts of the Nephew of his Uncle to create and perpetuate an imperial reign.

ITS GAYETIES.

At heart the French people have a true love of nature; it has only been cramped and repressed in the social teachings and practice that grow out of their centralized system of politics. They would have enjoyed the "Bois" merely for its fresh air and green leaves. But when Fashion made it one of her many haunts, it became at once a passion and a necessity for all classes. Had that ambitious sprig of the House of HOHENZOLLERN not become a candidate for the Spanish Throne a year ago, these genial May days of the past week would have seen the Bois in its gayest and liveliest moods, as it has been every day for a decade. Languid and worn with the dissipations of Winter, the Paris fashionables clung to their afternoon drive in the great Park with something more of ardor and enjoyment than the mere mandates of etiquette would have inspired. The fresh air and warm sunshine were just as welcome to the young belle who during the Winter had danced herself into the incipient stages of consumption, as to the seamstress who had in a close cold room inhaled the stifling and killing fumes of her *chaufferette*. Perhaps the greatest charm of the Bois was the perfect measure of equality dealt out to and among its frequenters. It accorded perfectly with the radical democratic instincts of the French, that there there should be no right of way except when demanded by the green-liveried outriders of the imperial carriage itself. All below took their chances in the impromptu procession of vehicles. The most demure *bourgeois*, in the most battered of fiacres, did not feel himself called on to turn out for the carriage of ROTHSCHILD, and the reigning lorette would drive her landau with the most innocent *sang-froid* before the gorgeous equipage of the Princess METTERNICH. This jostling of ranks and stations gave a piquant zest to all the participants in the motley cortége. The humbler Parisians never wearied of gazing on it. Whether in the Champs Elysées or in the Bois, they used to sit for hours in their chairs, lining the whole sidewalk in a compact border, looking at the endless panorama, which was one as the stream, and yet infinite in its variations as the waves.

SUNDAY IN THE BOIS.

After all Sunday was the gala day, when the weary shop-keepers and artisans, escaping from the confinement of their cell-like nooks in the heart of the city, came out for a day and a picnic. They started early in the morning; they trudged out unflaggingly one, two and three miles, bearing a heavy basket of refreshments for the family that played ball and rolled hoop to beguile the tedium of the way. Once in the shade and on the grass of the Bois, they passed a careless and contented day. They talked, read, played, romped and slept, old and young, with all the abandon of childhood. When noon came they ate their very frugal lunch and drank their very common wine, chattering all the while like magpies. Then more play and more sleep, until the lengthening shadows warned them to begin their weary trudge homeward. This family picnicking was a prominent feature of the Sunday life in the Bois; and to the more careful observer it seemed the one little oasis of natural and innocent pastime in all that wide desert of dissipation, and evil example, and vicious atmosphere, in that city so busy with turmoil and labor, and so replete with abnormal and unhealthy excitements, socially and morally. It was the single promising contrast to the literature of the *Petit Journal* and the dances of the Prado.

DESOLATION.

Since Sedan, the glory of the Bois has departed. It any sanguine Parisian had hoped that Paris would escape a siege, it must have left him on learning that NAPOLEON III. had so deliberately walked into the Prussian toils. From that time began the more serious preparations for defense, which, of necessity, involved the beginning of the encroachments on the natural and artificial embellishment of the great park. First it became essential to mount guns on the western ramparts and to close and barricade the gates of Porte Maillot, of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice and of Passy, leading directly into the Bois. When the guns were mounted, and as the siege became more imminent, it was essential to cut away all the trees within a certain range, to make room for the balls and grape-shot that were to check or repulse the enemy. This destroyed by far the finest and largest trees in the whole park, or at least in that portion of it accessible to the multitudes of pedestrians, who came from the heart of the city. Since the Prussians have been reviewed on the slopes of Longchamps and marched through the Bois, it has formed contested ground between the Commune and Versailles. But the forces of the latter, with a steady eye on the strategic value of the heights from the Arc de Triomphe to the Trocadero, have been pushing their parallels up to within easy gunshot of the walls, and their mines under the very wall itself. If they already hold possession of the entire Bois, as this would seem to indicate, then the remaining woods and thickets will afford secure shelter for large forces, and we may expect a serious attack at this point when the moment for the final assault comes. But it happens in this case that the military advantages are not all on the one side. The Communist forces will have a powerful auxiliary, not only in the natural strength of the defenses, now studied and labored upon for near a year, but also in the circular railway around Paris, which at this point runs just inside the walls, and in a very deep ditch or cut, in which, even though an ordinary breach may have been made by attacking cannon, the trains would nevertheless be perfectly sheltered from the besiegers' missiles. So long as the Communist leaders have any men and courage left, they will use this railroad to rapidly concentrate the scattered garrisons just at the point where they find the real final assaults are begun, and one of the most stubborn and sanguinary struggles of modern warfare is likely to mark the close of the revolutionary drama at one of the several gates of the Bois de Boulogne.

The innocent and mirthful ball-play of last May in the Bois, between the children of the city, has given way to sterner ball-play between children of a larger growth. With all this cutting, digging and mining of contending armies, the great park has been wofully shorn of its pride. It would be possible for a skillful engineer to set up a new column in the Place Vendome, to delight the new crop of American tourists that will crowd again the Boulevards, when the fraternal feuds of these modern Gauls shall have been cooled and quieted. But this generation will not again see the handsome and stately trees that cast their broad and generous shade over the magnificent avenues that led from the Porte Maillot into the Bois de Coulogne.

THE SELF-EXILED SOUTHERNERS.

Terrible Sufferings of the Planters Who Went to Brazil.

A Picture of Despair, Depravity and Destitution—An Intelligent Planter's Opinion of Brazil and His Venture—A Sensational Story Refuted.

Immediately after the collapse of the great rebellion, hundreds of the adherents of the "Lost Cause," some of whom had been soldiers in the armies of the defunct Confederacy, and many of whom had, previous to the war been large planters, declaring that an existence within the limits of the United States was absolutely unendurable, emigrated to the flourishing Empire of Brazil. The deluded colonists were led to believe that in Brazil they would find a climate and country suited to their luxurious tastes, and a land flowing with milk and honey arose in their imaginations as their future paradise.

The Government of Brazil, thinking that it saw a favorable opportunity in the disaffected population of the Southern States, of colonizing Brazil's enormous tracts of unimproved territory with experienced agriculturalists, established colonization agencies in New-York, Richmond, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans. These depots were expressly provided with a view of expediting emigration, by offering, as it was supposed by the emigrants, superior facilities and inducements for making Brazil an attractive home for the settler. The agent in this City, besides sending a number of Southerners, furnished transportation to over 2,000 persons, comprising among them the "rough scruff" gathered from all quarters of the habitable globe, ready and willing for anything except hard work. Arriving at Rio de Janeiro, most of the latter class of emigrants refused to comply with their contract by colonizing the interior, and remained in the vicinity of the capital, eking out a miserable existence as best they could. After making the City of Rio a perfect pandemonium for nearly two years, they were sent home at Government expense, the Brazilians feeling perfectly satisfied in suffering the additional expense in order to be released from their turbulent colonists.

But, a number of very estimable gentlemen, among whom were tobacco-growers from Virginia, cotton-planters from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and extensive sugar-planters from the famous Red River district of Louisiana and Middle Texas, dazzled by the brilliant prospect of recuperating their depleted fortunes, emigrated with their families to the provinces of San Paulo and Espiritu Santo, in lower Brazil. Whole districts of the finest land in the South, from Maryland to Texas, were sacrificed for a mere song. Entire counties were almost completely depopulated by the great exodus of reputable emigrants and disreputable adventurers, who were alike infected with the fever for Brazilian colonization. It has now been nearly six years since the departure of the first party of Brazilian colonists from the United States, and in all there must have been several thousand persons of all classes and degrees who have left their comparatively comfortable homes in the free States of America, to exchange them for questionable residences in the wilds of mongrelized Brazil.

These misled people have since learned a terrible lesson of sad experience, and now bitterly repent the course they have pursued. Every day, in the gay thoroughfares of the Brazilian Capital, are to be seen hundreds who have, years gone by, reveled in luxury and affluence, and who are now actually begging from door to door, and making a poor, pitiful effort to drown their miseries by spending the pittance thus obtained in the nearest drinking booth, where potent libations of villainous *aguadiente*—the vilest decoction in Christendom—is peddled for the smallest fraction of a cent. The writer of this sketch was walking down the Rua Dereita, the great boulevard of Rio de Janeiro, one evening last January, when he was accosted by a miserable, ragged and squalid-looking object, who implored him, "for God's sake, give me only a *vinte*" (less than a quarter of a cent) "to get something to eat." The wretched man said that he had been in Brazil four years. He had left a young wife and child in Baltimore, and had emigrated with many others, whom he said were then as destitute as he, hoping to repair his fortunes, but instead, he had been going rapidly down hill ever since he had first landed on Brazilian soil. The gentleman—for, despite his haggard look and ragged appearance, the man bore the semblance of respectability—said that he was a graduate of the Jefferson College Medical School, in Philadelphia, and had at one time a large and lucrative practice in Richmond, Va. When reaching Brazil he had at first endeavored to practice medicine among the American colonists of the San Paulo province, but the colonists were as poor as he, and he was finally compelled to return to Rio de Janeiro sick at heart and much more sick in body. Wandering about the dingy streets of the lower part of the vast city for days upon days without a place to lay his head or scarcely a morsel to eat, he at last, applied to the city authorities for employment, and, though greatly debilitated by long suffering and exposure, he accepted work on the public highways. Under the scorching rays of a torrid sun this gentleman trundled his barrow through the streets of Rio, filled with sand or stone for the pavers at work on the boulevards. Finally the doctor was taken ill, and was consequently obliged to relinquish even that laborious means of subsistence, and a few days after the renconter on the Rua Dereita, spoken of above, he was found dead in a filthy hovel in an obscure section of the city. Being a Protestant he was denied a Christian burial by the ecclesiastical authorities, when fortunately a few generous-hearted American sea-captains and the officers of the United States Flag-ship *Lancaster* had the poor fellow decently interred.

In a remote quarter of one of the lowest precincts of the capital is a ricketty little building, far inferior in its filthy, slovenly appearance to the vilest Sixth Ward groggery in this City. Over the door of the dilapidated hovel is a sign in glaring capitals, which proclaims the nationality of its owner beyond all question. The sign reads thus: "The Dixie Free and Easy Concert Saloon." There, behind the counter of that miserable Brazilian drinking-shop, surrounded by lewd women, and dispensing the commonest native liquors to as vile a set of scoundrels as ever cut a throat, is all that remains of a man who was once a might among his people—a man who has been the Mayor of one of the principal cities of the United States, and also a prominent officer in the Southern army. His story is not dissimilar from that of the poor physician. Want, despair, drink, and its attendant evils, has made him what he is. In the penal colony of Ferdinand de Naronha are two or three gentlemen criminals who were once respected citizens of the South, but who, having lost all their worldly possessions in the United States, were tempted to emigrate to Brazil by visions of speedy affluence and freedom from toil, and having these bright dreams as speedily dispelled, concluded, it seems, that honor was only a mite more to lose, recklessly plunged into an abyss of fraud and forgery, and as a consequence are now enduring a miserable existence on the lonely island of Naronha as Brazilian convicts.

A very intelligent gentleman, who was formerly an extensive sugar-planter on the Bayou Sara, in Louisiana, recently stated, while on a visit to Rio from his new home in the province of San Paulo, that he was not alone among the Southern colonists when he said that he was intensely disgusted with the country, and would willingly return to his good old home in Louisiana if he had but the means. Said he, "Brazil is an immense country, there is no doubt, and has all the known climates and soils of the world. Nature has lavished upon her, it is true, her choicest gifts, and there is perhaps no more delightful country in the world for a rich man, and certainly no worse one for a man of moderate means, to live in than Brazil. "But," he continued, "men live for society as well as for climate and soil. It is difficult for an Anglo-Saxon to become habituated to the customs and practices of the *effete* Portuguese who here have been engrafted upon a stupid, stolid Indian stock. Of all the emigrants who have come to Brazil from the Southern States I know of but one who has been benefited, and he, a reverend gentleman from Tennessee, secured his wealth by obtaining grants of land at nominal prices from the Brazilian Government, and jobbed the tracts out to his credulous fellow-countrymen at extortionate figures. In the legitimate exercise of his vocation as a planter," continued the gentleman, "you may rest assured not one of us has met with success."

The above are only a few of the instances of the results of an attempt to plant a North American colony upon the soil of Brazil. They are by no means overdrawn pictures, and, are in truth, sad episodes in the history of a misguided people. Reports come to this country by every steamer of the destitution among the Southern emigrants in all parts of Brazil. The statements are in the main correct, and there are no doubt thousands who would gladly return home, had they the means to do so. Yet, there is one little incident which has been circulated generally by the Press throughout the United States, which the Brazilian Consul-General at this port, the Chevalier D'Auniar, desires to have emphatically contradicted through the columns of the Times. It is in reference to the seizure of the persons of two daughters of a prominent citizen of Memphis, Tenn., and the subsequent enslavement of the fair Southerners, to satisfy the cruel claims of a hard-hearted Brazilian, to whom the father had become pecuniarly indebted for a large amount. The Consul-General of Brazil yesterday informed the writer that even had the debtor become a naturalized citizen of the Empire, as was asserted as the reason for the detention of his daughters, such an act was absolutely impossible according to Brazilian law. Indeed, the institution of slavery, by a solemn edict of the Emperor, was being subverted by a system of gradual emancipation, and even were such not the fact, the children are never made amenable by the Brazilian statutes for the liabilities of the parent.

Chevalier D'Aguiar in conclusion, said: "That story has done my country great injustice. Brazil is not an abode of pagans, and its large cities are populated by an intelligent people, who are always ready to follow the instincts of Christian law and justice. I therefore reiterate, Sir, that the whole story, from beginning to end, is without the slightest foundation in fact."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Notes of the Week.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Albites has been tempted by his unlooked-for success to give three more nights of opera. Consequently "Crispino" is to be sung on Monday, "Lucia" on Wednesday, and "Don Giovanni" on Friday. These, with a matinée of "Faust" on Saturday, will, it is declared, positively wind up the season. For some reasons it might have been preferable to see the original programme rigidly adhered to, but it is hard, no doubt, to forego a golden harvest when it looks ripe for the sickle, and we hope the judgment of Mr. Albites in making this change will be approved by the event. During the past week "Faust" has been again heard to much advantage, and "Martha," "I Vespre Siciliani" and "Roberto" have filled the remaining opera nights. There is little to add to our repeated congratulations on the prosperity of this season. Mr. Albites has astonished everybody, himself included, on a success of unlooked-for brilliancy, and nearly all things connected with it can be looked back upon with pleasure. Among these, the decided improvement of our young American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, has been most gratifying. Miss Kellogg has sung better, acted better and looked better during this engagement than ever before in New-York, or, we fancy, elsewhere; which is saying a great deal, but nothing more than is well deserved. Of last evening's performance of Meyerbeer's "Roberto" we shall write hereafter.

THE THEATRES.

We recorded, on Tuesday, the impressions created by Byron's comedy of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and of a new version of the fascinating theme of "Jack Sheppard" at the Olympic. These have been the chief dramatic novelties of the week. "Randall's Thumb" has been kept on the bills at Wallack's, and is superseded to-morrow night by Mr. Brougham's "Playing with Fire," in which the popular author will himself appear. At Booth's Theatre "A Winter's Tale" continues to draw profitable houses. "Rank" maintains its hold on popular affection at Lina Edwin's. At Niblo's the American play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," aided by the talents of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, has gained steadily in public favor. There is little doubt that this piece is destined to make a continued success. There are to be various changes in Mr. Mathews' programmes at the Fifth-avenue this week. To-morrow, "Used Up" and "Gatherwool" are to be played; on Tuesday, "Married for Money" and "£1,000 a Year;" and on Wednesday, "A Bachelor of Arts" and "The Critic." These bills are all capital ones, and should be very attractive. Wood's Museum is doing a capital day and evening business, with constantly-varied attractions, among which Mr. Maeder's play of "Help" has been conspicuous. At the Olympic, the fresh version of "Jack Sheppard" has drawn large houses, and is therefore announced for continued repetition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Mr. Theodore Thomas and his fine band are at their old post once more in Central Park Garden, and the Summer nights can again be enjoyed in that cool retreat, while really excellent music charms the ear. We look to see the Central Park Garden a more popular resort than ever this year. The course of urban population favors this idea, and the nature of the attraction is sure to be better appreciated as it is better known. Mr. Thomas has our best wishes for the success of his season.

NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

The idea of erecting a new German theatre in New-York, to replace the present inconvenient, unsafe and badly-located building, has existed for some time among the intelligent, art-loving classes of our German fellow-citizens. That they should not already possess an establishment where the dramas of Goethe and Schiller can be adequately represented, has been a matter of astonishment. There can be little doubt that the erection of a first-class theatre, devoted to the representation of the German drama, would prove a paying investment. That it would be patronized not only by Germans, but Americans, the large mixed audiences drawn to witness the representations of Mme. Seebach, Herr Dawison and other artists, sufficiently prove. We understand that a meeting of gentlemen interested in the new enterprise took place yesterday, at Liederkranz Hall.

Domestic Notes.

Mr. Milnes Levick has been engaged as the chief support for Mme. Fanny Janauschek, who will perform throughout the United States, in the Fall, with as strong a stock company as experience and liberality can form....Miss Nilsson did not sing in Buffalo yesterday evening, as it was intended she should, and there is every likelihood that she will return to New-York ere this week closes....Miss Glyn reads to-morrow evening in New-Haven....Miss Fannie Morgan Phelps has arrived in this city from San Francisco. She has not appeared in New-York since her engagement at Wood's Olympic—now Theatre Comique—in 1868....M. Sarasate has returned to the United States from Lima, in Peru. He left in that city Miss Carlotta Patti and M. Ritter, who will probably proceed to Europe direct....Miss Addie Ryan, a Boston songstress, sailed for Europe on Thursday, with Mme. Rudersdorff and Mr. Cummings, with a view to there completing her education....A new opera-house will be opened in Auburn, in this State, on Monday evening. The structure contains upward of one thousand seats, and the stage is forty-five feet in width by forty-five in depth....Mr. John E. Owens acted at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis, last week....At the St. Louis Olympic, Miss Jane Coombs was performing....Chicago amusements of last week included Miss Lydia Thompson's performance at the Crosby Opera-house, and Miss Lotta's at McVicker's Theatre....Mr. Davenport acted at the Boston Globe last week, Mr. Jefferson then ended his engagement at the Boston Theatre, and Mr. Walter Montgomery was at the Museum....Mrs. Scott-Siddons read in Cleveland last week....Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bandmann acted last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Mr. J. K. Emmett was in Salt Lake City....Carl Formes took, last week, the place of Mr. Dayton in the Richings Troupe...."Mignon," by Ambroise Thomas, has just been sung in New-Orleans....The Wyndham Comedy Company had prolonged their stay in New-Orleans to one week....Mr. D. B. Bowers was last in Rochester....Mrs. Lander is still reported at the California Theatre in San Francisco....On June 5, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews begin a series of performances at the Globe Theatre in Boston....Miss Kate Reynolds acted at the Arch-street Theatre last week.

Foreign Affairs.

The London *Times* thus writes of Mlle. Marimon's *début*: "A line must suffice for the present to record that the *début* of Mlle. Marie Marimon at Her Majesty's Opera last night, was a brilliant and well-merited success. The opera chosen for her was 'La Sonnambula,' most trying of all ordeals for a new comer, the character of *Amina* having been essayed in this country by so many great dramatic singers since Malibran first represented it on the English stage, and in the English language, at Drury-lane Theatre, five or six-and-thirty years ago. Before the first act was finished, however, Mlle. Marimon had shown herself a thorough mistress both of the dramatic action and of the music, which illustrates it with such simple eloquence. Her reception was enthusiastic, and at the termination of the opera she was thrice recalled and overwhelmed with applause."....The extract following is from the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Apropos of the performances to be given in London by the company of the Theatre Français, the *Daily News* has published a long and melancholy wail—a howl, we might almost say—on the condition of the stage in England, which, from a high literary point of view, is no doubt very unsatisfactory. We have but few dramatic authors, properly so called; and vulgar spectacular pieces called burlesques, in which young women in scanty attire, with talent to match, play the principal parts, form the chief attraction at many of our theatres. All that is true. But the cry raised by the *Daily News* is, nevertheless, inopportune; for burlesques do, at last, seem to have begun to pall on the taste of the British playgoer, while there has of late been a remarkable increase in the number of original pieces produced in London. Without discussing the merit, (by no means uniform,) of these works, we can safely say, as a mere matter of arithmetic, that never, in the history of our stage, were so many 'new and original pieces' brought out during a period of equal length as have been presented in London during the last three or four months. We are not in exstacies on the subject. A piece is not necessarily good because it is original. Nevertheless, the fact is as we state it. Original comedies have kept the bills for many weeks past at the Strand, the Vaudeville, the Royalty, the St. James's, the Prince of Wales', the Haymarket and the Court Theatre. At the Olympic and the Adelphi pieces founded on well-known novels, but dramatized in the fair sense of the word, have been the main attractions; and at the Queen's the sole attraction has been Mr. Tom Taylor's 'history.' Not one of new the comedies (as the *Daily News* suggests) is worthy of Sheridan; nor are the new dramas at all up to the mark of Shakespeare. But 'the stage of Shakespeare and Sheridan' means three centuries of dramatic literature; against which it is scarcely fair to pit the new pieces of the last three months. There has, of late, been an improvement in our dramatic affairs which, without being exaggerated, ought at least to be recognized."....Kapellmeister Reinecke, during his stay in London, received from the German Emperor the civil and distinguished order of the "Crown."....Among the recent escapes from Paris are those of MM. Seligmann, the violoncellist, and Gustave Bertrand, the latter a well-known musical and dramatic critic....It was stated that Mr. Charles Hengler, the well-known circus proprietor, had taken the block of buildings in Argyll-street, Regent-street, known as the Palais Royale, and intended converting the same forthwith into a circus. The Lord Chamberlain had granted the required license....The Royal International Opera House is a new house to be erected in Oxford-street. The theatre is to contain accommodation for £200, persons, producing, at theatre prices, £270, and opera prices, £600 a night. There are to be shops or restaurants attached, with billiard-rooms, &c., and the whole cost is estimated at £17,000....Miss Isabella Bateman, a sister of the well-known tragedienne, is about to make a first appearance at Edinburgh in a piece specially written for her by her mother. It is to be entitled "Fanchette; Or, The Will-o'-the-Wisp," and is a dramatic adaptation from the French of Mme. George Sand, and the German of Mme. Birch-Pfeiffer....Mr. Henry Irving had signed a three years' engagement with Mr. Bateman, and will appear in September next at the Lyceum....A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus refers to the new Albert Music Hall: "Two grand concerts have been given there beside the opening one. At the first the people sat, pressed their ears, strained to hear, but only the favored few who sat around the singers' feet heard them. The rest heard a chaotic reverberation of sounds, coming, some said, out of the dome, other some out of the cellars. The architects said they would easily remedy that; so they raised a kind of big screen or sounding-board, which they called a *velarium*. Then they announced that Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' would be performed, with Sir Michael Costa's orchestra and many fine singers, and it was given on the 14th inst. The result was as bad as ever. The sound was dispersed, and the reverberations suggestive of a swarm of mocking imps lurking throughout the vast building. When the chorus sang 'Baal, hear and answer,' Baal and his satellites seemed really to hear and answer with a shower of echoes which quite overwhelmed the singers. There is no help for it; for musical purposes this costly edifice is a humbug. Musical refinements in it are out of the question. The failure is the most humiliating, as it had been announced that the best architectural and scientific skill that civilization could furnish, or money command, was to make this hall a model among buildings, as he after whom it was made was a model among men. There is, as the world knows, an industrial exhibition to be opened in the building on May 1. No doubt it will be a good place for that purpose, especially considering the fact that neither France nor Germany is just now in the way or mood of joining, to any great extent, in such an exhibition. For any exhibition like that of France in 1867, the building is much too small, large as it is. On the whole, the speculators have got their elephant, and what to do with such an unnecessary addition to the halls of London, will probably engage their minds (or what they so term) for some time to come"....Alfred Jaell is now in Geneva, occupied in giving lessons to the aristocratic refugees from Paris. He was, however, to come to London to play at the Musical Union and New Philharmonic Concerts...."Frithjof," a long-promised novelty, was lately brought out at the Berlin Hoftheater. The opera is in three acts, and the libretto by Herr Emil Hoffer. Herr Niemann undertook the part of *Frithjof*. An overture to Schiller's "Braut von Messina," composed by the pianist Herr Schulz-Schwerin, was recently performed with success at a concert at Weimar....Herr Langert's new opera, "Dornroschen," has been successfully performed at the Leipzig Stadt Theatre.

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. H. J. Byron's new piece is thus criticised by the London *Daily News*: "A four-act drama of country life and character, entitled 'Daisy Farm,' has been successfully produced at the Olympic. It is from the experienced pen of Mr. H. J. Byron, and though marked by no great originality of treatment, its effective stage situations and clever dialogue command throughout the attention and applause of the audience. It is a piece of the old school somewhat, with felony, bigamy and attempted murder faintly shadowed forth rather than used as stock material, and is, thanks to the efforts of the author, who sustains the principal part in his new drama, frequently raised from the melodramatic level to the higher region of comedy. Mr. Byron as *Mr. Craven*, a gentleman who, for his health's sake, is boarding and lodging at Daisy Farm, is the foil to the darker elements by which he is gradually surrounded. *Mr. Craven* is an unsuccessful man who has taken his failures with philosophy. He is an easy, good-tempered, charitable and excessively cool being, whom nothing seriously disturbs. He has been a medical student; but having been plucked at his examination on muscles—that 'Clapham Junction of surgery,' as he quaintly terms it—he has turned to the army, has traveled everywhere, and seen everything, and we find him upon the rise of the curtain in the quiet enjoyment of country life at Daisy Farm, satisfied with everything in general and himself in particular, and with a faint inclination to fall in love with a *Miss Kate Cole*, the affianced wife of the farmer's step-son, *Charley Burridge*. *Charley* is a ne'er-do-weel, who has not only fallen into debt in London whilst walking the hospitals, but has appropriated a few hundred pounds of the money belonging to a doctor with whom he had been staying in town. The strong desire to restore the money, and the desperate effort to conceal the crime from his mother, and his rough but true-hearted step-father, save this character from being wholly despicable, although the prominence given to it detracts, to a certain extent, from the merit of the piece. The part is well played by Mr. Warner, but the audience do not sympathize with the troubles which this unprincipled young gentleman brings upon himself, or rejoice in any way at the very light sentence of banishment from the farm that is meted out to him, after another robbery with violence, which only stops at a hair's breadth from wilful murder. The complications that arise at Daisy Farm, after *Mr. Craven's* sojourn there, are, if not new, arranged with exceeding ingenuity, and lead naturally to many striking situations. *Andrew Armstrong*, the farmer, who has married his first love after the news of her husband's death at sea, is surprised by the appearance of a tramp in his farm, and horrified to recognize in him the husband who was supposed to have gone down with all hands in the wreck. To save *Grace* from the horror of this discovery and the reinfliction of this man's presence upon her, he purchases the tramp's silence for £500, a sum he has drawn from his bankers, owing to the rumor of difficulties there. The tramp departs, gets drunk at the Grapes Tavern, and before being turned out of that hostelry makes a display of his bank notes, and excites the cupidity of *Charley Burridge*, who has just been dismayed by the receipt of a letter from town threatening him with the disclosure of his crime if the money be not returned immediately to its lawful possessors. Driven half mad, we are led to hope, by his troubles, and by a bottle of Moet's champagne—concerning which, by the way, there is a very poor joke, that has been awkwardly led up to in the previous dialogue—young *Burridge* follows the tramp, attacks him on the cliffs overlooking the Blakewell road, Derbyshire, secures the money, and in the struggle topples over his victim, whose body is seen to disappear at the cliff's edge, at the same moment as *Mr. Craven*, taking a stroll by moonlight, suddenly comes upon the scene. The third act is the most effective in the piece, and is probably the best thing that Mr. Byron has yet done. In it we find the honest farmer preparing to leave Daisy Farm for America, rather than live sinfully with her to whom he knows he is not lawfully wedded, and *Craven* doing his best to back *Armstrong* in his excuses for departure, and mitigate the agony of departure to the wife. There is true humor in *Mr. Craven's* efforts to master the position, and his impromptu reasoning with the wife, elicits from the farmer the half compliment that he is a good man but a great liar; the result, however, is not satisfactory, and the wife is announcing her intention to accompany *Armstrong* to America, when *Mr. Cole*, a semi-stage villain of the unctuous pattern, arrives with a bill for £500, payable on demand, and insists upon an immediate settlement of his claim. *Armstrong*, having parted with his money to purchase the tramp's silence, is unable to meet the bill at once, when *Charley Burridge* arrives at this juncture, and, overpowered by his mother's grief, announces that, owing to a lucky hit at Durham Races, he is enabled to settle his stepfather's debt. *Armstrong* is exultant, and notes to the amount are produced, which, owing to certain marks upon them, are recognized by the farmer as those he has recently paid away to him whom he believes to be *Grace's* former husband. The horror of *Armstrong* at the discovery, and the shame and suspicion struggling with his effort to keep the secret from the rest, are traits admirably portrayed by Mr. George Belmore, and are full of power and fine pathos. In the last act *Charley Burridge* is as repentant as he should be under the circumstances. He finds a friend in *Mr. Craven*, and we imagine—though it is not made particularly clear in this respect—that he gives up *Kate Cole* in favor of his quiet rival, and departs for America instead of his stepfather, whose domestic troubles are suddenly dissipated by the tramp's return for more money, and by the discovery that the extortioner is not the senior *Burridge* after all, but an old companion who has taken advantage of the likeness between him and *Mrs. Armstrong's* first husband to obtain hush-money from the farmer. Prior to the revelation of this secret, there is a very telling situation, where *Mrs. Armstrong* overhears *Craven* charge her son with the tramp's murder, and watches him produce a miniature which he has found on the cliffs, and which has belonged to the man, as part of his evidence. *Mrs. Armstrong* steps forward suddenly, recognizes her husband's portrait, and sees in young *Burridge* the murderer of his own father. All is, however, satisfactorily cleared up, and the curtain falls on the probable happiness of the good folk at Daisy Farm. The piece is capitally played throughout, the author himself, as we have already implied, adding materially to the success by his careful and undemonstrative acting, and being most ably supported."

THE POPULAR GAME.

The Yale College Nine vs. Mutuals—The Collegians Badly Defeated.

Yesterday a party of students from Yale College, including the College Club nine, arrived in town from New-Haven for the purpose of playing their return game with the professional nine of the Mutual Club of this City, the first game having been recently played in New-Haven, with the result of a score of 20 to 10 only, in favor of the New-York nine. Since then the Yales have defeated the professional nine of the Eckford Club by a score of 17 to 14, and consequently the contest of yesterday was regarded with more than ordinary interest, as a close and exciting trial of skill was anticipated. The weather proving remarkably fine, this and the circumstances of the match induced the largest attendance of spectators seen on the Union Grounds this season, fully 3,000 people paying the twenty-five cent entrance fee on the occasion; the professionals having wisely receded from their demand of a half-dollar entrance fee. The Yales arrived on the grounds in their hotel stage shortly after 3 P. M., the friends of the Club being given specially-reserved seats by the Mutuals, while the players, in their neat uniform of gray and blue, presented a fine appearance in their position on the field, all being young men of excellent physique and intelligent and gentlemanly demeanor.

At 3:10 P. M., the Yales sent the Mutuals to the bat, and but for three glaring errors by the Collegians, the professionals would have been what is technically termed "whitewashed,"—that is, they would have been put out without scoring a run. After escaping such a fate, however, they handled the ash for six runs, though not a single run was earned. As the Yales were only permitted to "scratch" a single run, the first inning closed with the Mutuals in the van by a score of 6 to 1, an opening of the conflict which destroyed much of the interest taken in the match, as it was now almost a foregone conclusion that the Mutuals would win the game. In view of the well-known uncertainty of base-ball contests, however, the game was still watched with interest by the friends of both clubs, as neither knew what an inning's play might bring forth. When, however, it was seen that the fourth innings terminated in a score of 12 to 3 in favor of the professionals, the collegians gave up all hopes of a favorable issue, and they went into the remaining portion of the game simply to keep down their adversaries' score as much as possible. As far as any addition to their own score was concerned, they found it next to impossible, almost, to reach even second base by batting, and as for scoring an additional run, that the Mutuals would not allow them to do at all, so in their last six innings they had to submit, rather reluctantly, to the whitewashing process. This they could have tolerated, had they been able at the same time to keep their adversaries' score within bounds, but every now and then the Mutuals would manage to send the ball star-gazing for clean home-runs, and the effect was not only annoying to the collegian fielders but very disastrous in the way of adding runs to the Mutual score. To cut the story short, however, it is only necessary to state that the close of the ninth innings saw the Mutuals retire from the field easy victors by the totals of 28 to 3. The full score is as follows:

MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	YALE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	2	2	1	5	Nevin, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Smith, 3d b.	6	4	4	1	Richards, 3d b.	0	4	2	2
Start, 1st b.	4	4	11	0	Deming, r. f.	0	0	2	0
Hatfield, l. f.	3	4	3	1	Strong, p.	0	0	0	2
Ferguson, 2d b.	3	3	1	4	Barnes, 1st b.	1	1	12	0
Mills, c.	3	2	3	1	Day, s. s.	0	1	3	5
Eggler, c. f.	4	2	4	1	Maxwell, 2d b.	1	0	3	3
Wolters, p.	2	3	0	0	Bentley, c.	0	2	1	1
Patterson, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Wheeler, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Total	28	26	27	13	Total	3	9	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	6	0	2	4	1	3	6	1	5	—28
Yale	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Eckford Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 7; Yale, 2.
Runs earned—Mutual, 8; Yale, 1.

Base Ball in Other Places.

The game between the Boston nine and the Athletics of Philadelphia, yesterday, at Boston, created great interest, three thousand spectators being present. The game was very closely contested, and resulted in favor of the Boston nine by a score of 11 to 8.

A game of base-ball yesterday, at Baltimore, between the Pastimes of Baltimore and the Nationals of Washington resulted in thirty-nine for the former and twenty-three for the latter.

In a game of base-ball, yesterday, between the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and the Olympics, the latter won by a score of 13 to 9.

The New Tax Levy.

The Board of Supervisors were to have met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose, as was generally supposed, of confirming the Tax Levy, as prepared by the Board of Apportionment, but a quorum of members was not present. On reference to the amended charter, i will be found that the Board of Supervisors are not required to confirm the Levy, but that the amount agreed upon by the Board of Apportionment "shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required." The Board of Apportionment is, however, required to "certify" the amount of the Levy to the Board of Supervisors; but this will not be done until the 1st of July next, and at the same time the assessment rolls of taxable property in the City and county will be handed in to the Board.

The Statue of Halleck, the Poet.

The subscriptions for the statue in memory of the late poet Halleck are progressing very rapidly. Of the amount necessary to be raised, which is $12,000, one-half has already been subscribed. The following-named gentlemen are among the latest subscribers; William C. Rhinelander, $100; Thomas Barron, $50; S. P. Dawson, $10; proceeds of a concert at Dr. Thomas Woods', $393; already subscribed, $4,945; total, $5,498. Prof. S. F. B. Morse is President; Benjamin H. Field, Treasurer, and Gen. James Grant Wilson Secretary of the Statue Committee. The Committee consists of Wm. C. Bryant, S. B. Ruggles, Hamilton Fish, S. B. Chittenden, Mr. H. Appleton, Mr. Kemble, Mr. T. Blodgett, Andrew H. Green, E. A. Duyckinck and John H. Gourlie.

SATURDAY AT THE PARK.

First Concert of the Season—The Park and its Visitors.

The Central Park Commissioners were particularly fortunate in their choice of time for recommencing the open-air concerts in the Park. A more lovely day than yesterday we have not had this season. The skies were cloudless, and although the sun was somewhat too ardent, a pleasant breeze was blowing through the leafy glades of the Park, rippling the surface of the lakes, whispering in the tops of the tall trees, and cooling the heated faces of the thousands who had come forth to enjoy for a few hours the pleasures of *rus in urbe*. At no period of the year is the Park lovelier than at this season. Although the trees are not in full leaf, and many of the plants and flowering shrubs are not yet in bloom, the grass is so verdant, soft and cool, and the foliage of the trees so bright that a really pleasanter and more refreshing prospect is presented than in the midst of summer. In this climate, unfortunately, the glories of our parks and gardens are of short duration. The too ardent rays of the sun soon turn our lawns and meadows brown, and dry up the natural moisture of all living things. The present then is the time to enjoy the beauties of the Park, and judging from the numbers who visited it yesterday we may conclude that the majority of our citizens are of this opinion. The commencement of yesterday's concert was announced for 3½ P. M., rather too early an hour for our clerks and mechanics to get through their morning's labor, dine and reach the Park; yet a goodly number of this class solved the difficulty in some way, and, as all good citizens should do, brought their wives and children with them. The attendance, indeed, of all classes was unusually large, and every available seat, in which the smallest particle of shade was afforded, was soon filled. The programme of the concert was a varied and well-selected one, marches, operatic selections, airs and dance music being given in about equal proportions. That it was thoroughly enjoyed, no one could doubt who saw the quiet, well-dressed, orderly crowd moving to and fro, or seated beneath the trees, while their little ones rolled on a cool, green turf, like "ripe fruit tumbled." Others strolled away to the lakes, or the observatory, which is slowly raising its gray tower above the trees, and still others found irresistible attractions in the museum of natural history. From the boys' play-grounds, both of which were crowded, came merry shouts and bursts of joyous laughter, which mingled with the strains of the band, and were wafted across the lakes and to the woods beyond. Even the cold and stately swans, as they basked in the bright sunshine, raised their long necks to listen to the cheerful sounds to which they had been strangers during the long and dreary Winter; then satisfied that Summer had come again, plunged into the cool lake and glided off to some favorite haunt. The boats were unusually well patronized, and the Mineral Springs on the Green, one of the most attractive ornaments of the Park, were crowded with visitors. By 5 o'clock the concert was over, and across the lawns and down the paths the thousands who had been refreshed and benefited by a glimpse of lovely scenery, by the strains of good music, and the inhalation of purer and cooler air than the City affords, wended their way back to tenement, or boarding-house, or Fifth-avenue mansion.

DECORATION DAY.

Preparations for a Grand Civic and Military Display.

A meeting of the General Memorial Committee, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was held last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue. Gen. C. R. MacDonald presided. The following report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted:

Head-Quarters Memorial Committee,
Grand Army of the Republic,
"Tent," Union-square and Fourteenth-street,
May 20, 1871.

The Committee having charge of the arrangements for "Decoration Day" have met every evening during the past week, and their efforts thus far have been most satisfactory. Sub committees have been appointed on music, transportation, orations, hall, flowers, finance, &c., &c. The exercises at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 30th inst., will consist of an oration or address, music, singing, recitations, &c., &c., by the best talent that can be procured. Tickets for the entertainment fifty cents each, to be had at all the principal book-stores, at head-quarters and any of the Committee, and at the door of the Academy of Music on the 30th inst. The surplus, after paying expenses, will be donated to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. It is expected that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will preside on the occasion. The programme will be published at an early day. Head-quarters will be open day and evening until 9 o'clock Tuesday, 30th, where contributions of flowers, plants, &c., or donations of money will be thankfully received.

Chas. P. Daly, Chairman Finance Committee.

Circulars were issued to the pastors of churches and other public institutions requesting their co-operation in the movement.

On motion Hon. Chas. P. Daly was elected Chairman of Finance Committee. Three nominations were made for Grand Marshal, but two withdrew, and Gen. McQuade, of the Governor's staff, was elected.

It was resolved to request the State and Federal authorities to direct the public buildings to be closed on Decoration Day, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Bribed School Trustee.

At the meeting of the Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education yesterday, the examination of witnesses in the bribery case of Terence Reilly, School Trustee of the twenty-second ward, was resumed.

William Brandon testified that he lent Quinn one hundred dollars in the last part of June or first part of July, 1868, and that the money was to be paid to Mr. Riley in consideration of his services in having Quinn appointed Janitor. Quinn's testimony was corroborated by the witness in all respects.

Patrick Golding testified that he had a daughter, Mary A. Golding, who had been a teacher for the last three years; she had taught in the school corner of Forty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, and in Primary School No. 40; he applied for her appointment in the evening school in Forty-seventh-street to Reilly about two years ago; witness was not positive whether he offered to give Reilly money for the appointment, or whether Reilly asked him to do so, but was sure that it was distinctly understood that money was to be paid, and thought the sum of $50 was named; witness afterward paid Reilly $25, and agreed to pay him $25 more at a future time; he also applied to Reilly for a place as teacher for Sarah E. Mackenzie; witness told Reilly that, if she got the place, he would "make it all right;" Reilly said he must be liberal, as the money would have to be divided; Miss Mackenzie got the place, and the witness paid $100 for it to a man named Linn by the order of Reilly; when the witness afterward asked Reilly about the money, Reilly said that it was all right; Reilly was at that time a Trustee.

As no more witnesses were present, the hearing of the case was adjourned till next Saturday.

The Great Original Dollar Store

Is now the head-quarters for the celebrated Milton Gold Jewelry. The proprietors of this well-known establishment have been appointed sole agents in America for the Milton Gold Jewelry Company, for the sale of their goods, and every promise made by the Company will be carried out to the very letter by the proprietors of the Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. One-half of the magnificent Dollar Store has been devoted to the exhibition and sale of the Milton Gold Jewelry. Thirty-six gentlemanly salesmen have been engaged by the managers of the Milton department. They have all had experience in the sale and handling of jewelry, and are capable of explaining the only difference between the Milton Jewelry and the real. They will be of great assistance on account of their experience in selecting such goods as may be desired. The Milton Gold is guaranteed to stand the test of the strongest acids, to always retain its color and brilliancy, to wear the same as jeweler's gold, and to be as good for every purpose, except in value. The pure Milton Gold is exactly the same color as California gold. It has the same ring, and no jeweler in America can detect the difference in any way, except by weight. These goods were sold by some of the leading jewelers in London as jeweler's gold for four years before the secret was discovered. It was found necessary, in order to protect the purchasers of jewelry, to enact a law, making it a criminal offense to make a sale of these goods unless they were marked or tagged "Milton Gold." In addition to these goods the Dollar Store is completely stocked with fancy goods of every description. They sell a beautiful, five-bottle plated castor for $1; an elegant silver-plated engraved cake-basket for $1; an exquisitely chased silver-plated tea-pot for $1; a choice silver-plated sugar-bowl for $1; a large size silver-plated ice-pitcher for $1; six heavy-plated forks for $1; six heavy-plated table-spoons for $1. They have also a complete assortment of vases, beautifully decorated with gold, and of the most elegant patterns, for $1; a magnificent assortment of genuine meerschaum pipes, beautifully carved, with pure amber tips, at $1 each. Their stock of cutlery is immense—a twelve-bladed pearl-handled knife for $1. Elegant silk fans of all colors, and the newest styles, at $1 each. A splendid stock of silk parasols, large sizes, of handsome colors, for $1. They have a large lot of solid black-walnut what-nots, brackets, book-stands, hat and coat racks, for $1. The departments for ladies' and gentlemen's under-wear are well filled, so that all can be suited for $1. In addition to the few articles mentioned, there are thousands of desirable goods at the Dollar Store, that would surprise even our largest merchants to see, sold for $1 each. The Dollar Store has now been in successful operation for over three years. During that time there have been fourteen imitations, all of which have failed. The proprietors of the Dollar Store are justly proud of the reputation they have won by selling goods for at least one-half what they can be purchased for elsewhere. There are thirty-six gentlemen and twenty-seven ladies employed to exhibit and sell goods at the Dollar Store, which is located at No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and under the Grand Central Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

Invalids should Help Nature to Overcome Disease by a free use of the Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat.
A. Glanz, Sole Agent,
No. 194 William-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

Napoleon's Cabinet

CHAMPAGNE,
at Delmonico's, and all first-class restaurants.

GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
the only cure for Dyspepsia, Gout, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
Use none but the genuine.

Dermatology.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures, with special prescriptions, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald-heads, alopecia and all cutaneous diseases or complaints of the scalp or head. The Doctor positively cures unnatural redness of the nose or face, black heads, flesh-worms, blotched disfigurations, greasy, odorous and rough skins; also moles, wens and warts permanently removed, without cutting, pain, or scars.
Call and see the Doctor, or send for circular.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.
A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.
Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Day must not be Lost—Hot weather is fast approaching. Don't lose your hair. Cultivate, strengthen, increase its growth; keep the head cool, the hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has the highest recommendations in the world. Restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. As a hair-dressing, it has no superior.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

BARRETT.—Suddenly, at Bedford, Westchester County, on Thursday, May 18, George Russell, son of Sarah M. and the late Moses S. Barrett, aged 23.

Funeral from his late residence on Sunday, May 21, at 2½ P. M.

DAVIS.—At Yonkers, on Friday, May 19, Mr. C. M. Davis, aged 44 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, May 23, at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

GLOVER.—On Saturday morning, May 20, Jane L., wife of John R. Glover, and daughter of the late Hon. John Laporte, of Towanda, Penn., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 276 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, May 20, Benjamin B. Gregory, second eldest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, and grandson of the late William Buckley.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William C. Barber; also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 186 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, after a brief illness, (of pneumonia) Ann Maria, wife of Dudley S. Gregory, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 19th inst., suddenly, of paralysis, Lydia Ann, wife of John Hegeman, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 458 Pacific-st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

NORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 18, after a short illness, Edward H., youngest brother of Hon. Michael Norton, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Michael Norton Association of the Eighth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 42 Charlton-st., on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Anthony's Church, in Sullivan-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. From thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PRINCE.—On Saturday, May 20, Thomas Morris, younger son of John D. and Anne M. Prince, aged 6 months and 10 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIGIN OF MAN; MIXED MARRIAGES; Jews and Christians; Caucasian Races; Criminals—How to Treat Them; Means and Object of Education; John Simmons, of Boston; Prof. Oval Pirkey, of Canton, Mo.; Edward Harris, of Rhode Island; Mr. J. M. Hutchings, of Yosemite, Cal.; How my Future was Revealed to Me; The Boy Suicides; The Man About Town; Food for Thinkers and Workers; Captivity of Fannie Kelly Among the Sioux Indians; Electricity—What is It? And much other very interesting reading, in June number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

BURKE, the Hatter, will be happy to see his friends and the public generally at his old stand, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where, by fair dealing and attention, he hopes to merit the continuation of past favors.

DR. WAIT & SON'S N. Y. DENTAL Institute, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall. Teeth extracted under gas at half price. Teeth inserted and filled on the most moderate terms. The largest and best dental establishment in the City.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE-RINGS, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls. WILLIAM M. WELLING, 207 Centre-st.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—THE CELEBRATED English sauce. Sole agents for the United States, W. FLEMING & CO., Importers, No. 87 Warren-st., New York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR JUNE.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is "full of good things." Newsmen have it. $3 a year; 30 cents a number, or half a year on trial, $1.
S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE A CREATED Word of God, a Mirror of the Divine Mind and of the Human Soul.—Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. MORNING services at 11 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, UNIVERSALIST Church, Room No. 5 Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, May 20, by request, *St. Paul, the Christian Preacher*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

N. B.—This Society will remove June 1, 1871, to Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st.—The Rector, Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., will THIS EVENING preach the first of a course of sermons on *The Evils of the Day and their Remedy.* Business men are invited to attend, and will be supplied with seats.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL GIVE the second of a course of lectures to young men, at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*A Coward's Plea, "I Don't Profess."* Usual service in the morning.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, for seamen.—Rev. A. H. Partridge will preach in this church on SUNDAY next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M. This church lies at Pier No. 40 East River, foot of Pike-st.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. McVickar will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. Osgood, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. Potter. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REOPENING SERVICES AT THE ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT, No. 473 West 43d-st., two doors east of 10th-av.—The Mission will (D. V.) be reopened on THURSDAY next, May 25, with an octave of special services and sermons. THURSDAY—Solemn High Eucharist at 11 A. M., preacher, Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector of Christ Church; Solemn Evening Prayer at 8 P. M., preacher Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church. FRIDAY at 8 P. M., preacher, Rev. J. J. McCook, Rector of St. John's, East Hartford. SATURDAY at 8 P. M. (Whitsun Eve,) and SUNDAY at 11 A. M., preacher, Rev. Dr. Stewart, of St. Clement's, Philadelphia. The other preachers will be advertised next week. The Oratory is accessible by the cross-town 14th and 34th st. cars, or by the 9th and 10th av. lines.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 21, commencing at 7¼ o'clock. A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Society, will preside; a short statement of the work will be made by Rev. Wm. Ross; and an address delivered by Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church. Friends of the cause are invited to attend. No collection.

GRACE M. E. CHAPEL, 104TH-ST., and 9th-av.—In this Church, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 23d inst., will be celebrated, to commence at 7¾ o'clock, the first anniversary of its Sunday-school Juvenile Missionary Society. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. John E. Cookman and A. D. Vail. The children of the Sunday-school will take part in the services. Admission free. All are welcome.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY at 7¼ and 10½ A. M.; 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes; 4 and 7¾ P. M. Rev. O. F. Holmes will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7¾ P. M., Rev. Dr. Osgood will deliver the last of his sermons to young people; subject—*Essentials of Happiness*. All who have ever been confirmed in this parish are invited to attend service on WHITSUNDAY at 7¼ or 10½ A. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New York, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent.—Sunday-school from 2 to 3 o'clock. It being just seventeen years since Mr. Van Meter commenced his work in New-York, he will, at the close of the school, present some very interesting facts connected with the origin, progress and results of his efforts among the neglected.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, 21st, at 11 A. M., and at 7¾ P. M., begin a course of four EVENING lectures on
First—*Christianity and the Human Intellect*, May 21.
Second—*Christianity and the Human Heart*, May 28.
Third—*Christianity and the Conscience*, June 4.
Fourth—*Christianity and the Soul*, June 11.

THE HOLY LAND.—A MEETING TO further the exploration of the Holy Land will be held in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. Dr. Crosby will explain the Moabite Stone from a large map, and give the general results of recent explorations. Addresses will be made also by Prof. Hitchcock and Dr. J. P. Thompson.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. Henry Aston, Pastor. MORNING subject—*Philosophy and Joy of Soul Saving*. EVENING subject—*History and Character or Zaccheus*. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Prayer-meetings at 3 and 6¼ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. Sandford, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.; prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ILLNESS of Mr. A. D. Munson, Dr. Charles A. Budd will lecture on *The Causes of Longevity*, in the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Proceeds to be applied to the support of the Mission Chapel.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. Backman. Sacramental service at 3 P. M. Meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society at 7¼ P. M. Address by Rev. J. S. Willis.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Extra Catechetical service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D.; Rector. Rev. W. F. Lewis, Assistant.

COMMUNION SABBATH, SUNDAY, IN the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av. The Pastor, Rev. John Thomson, D. D., will officiate, God willing. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and evening service at 7¾ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Services at 10½ A. M., preaching at 7¾ P. M., Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All who are not settled in any other church home are cordially invited to unite with us in these services.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. N. Pyle, from Springfield, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear a pure Gospel preached are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Internal Evidences of Conversion*, and at 7¾ P. M. on *Sodom and its Last Night*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. Weed will preach at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING; subject in the evening—*Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego*. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—REV. John Miles (late of the Albany Bethel) will preach at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *David's Hope*, and at the Church corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 7¾ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., morning prayer; 10½, litany; 11 A. M., Holy Communion, (sermon;) 4 P. M., evensong; 7½, compline, (sermon.)

AT THE THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. Burch, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph Pullman. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, TWENTY-seventh-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sacrament at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Evening subject—*Unreasonable Men*.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., between Dominick and Spring sts.—Rev. W. C. Smith will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. G. Oakley, the Pastor, will preach at 7¾ in the EVENING. Seats free.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Mrs. Macready and Harry Sanderson will give an entertainment for the benefit of this institution, THURSDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING, from 7¼ to 8 o'clock; address by M. R. Barnard, Esq., of Indianapolis. Young men are invited; seats all free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. Merrill Richardson, at 7¾ P. M. All invited.

REV. MR. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the MORNING—*Standing on One's Feet*. Services in the EVENING at 7¾.

REV. C. C. FOOT WILL PREACH in the Christian Church in 28th-st., on SUNDAY. Subject in the morning—*Jesus a Complete Savior and Beginning of the Church*.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st.—Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector. Services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are invited and will be supplied with seats.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. Bell, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, May 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF THE ALBANY Bethel) will preach (D. V.) in the Water-st. Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *David's Hope*. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Destroying Life and Saving it*.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. Vail. Dedication of the audience-room, SUNDAY, 28th inst.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—SUNDAY NIGHT, May 21, sermon by Rev. S. W. O'Neil, of Cowley, Oxford, England. Services commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY PARISH.—SUNDAY, May 21, services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. S. W. O'Neill, of England, will preach in the MORNING.

SECOND ADVENT MESSIAH CHURCH, Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, (D. V.,) at 3½ and 7¾ P. M. Subject—*Signs of the Times*.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 275 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅝	500	W. Un. Tel.....b3.	60
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅛	300	do.	60
20,000	do..bet. call	113⅛	100	do.bet.call.b15	60
6,000	Tenn.St.6s,new	70¼	100	Mariposa Pref.	9¾
3,000	Tenn.St. 6s, old	70¼	100	Pacific Mail	45¾
5,000	Ga. St.7s, G.bds	94½	200	Quick.Min. Co. b.c.	12½
6,000	do.	94½	100	Wells-F.Ex. Scrip	2¼
4,000	N. C. 6s, old bds	48	300	Am. M. Un. Ex.	51½
20,000	N.C. St. 6s, new	27	3,200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	100⅝
2,000	N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax	20½	4,000	do.bet.call.b3	100¾
4,000	S. C. St. 6s, new,		100	do.....b3	100¾
	Jan. and July	64	300	do.	100¾
10,000	do.	63½	10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H.	
20,000	do......b60	64		Ctfs..bet. call	95
20,000	do.	63¼	200	Harlem	132
1,000	do.Apr.&Oct.	62	300	Erie	29⅜
12,000	Mo. St. 6s	95½	550	do.	29½
5,000	N.Y. 7s, B.L. R.	109½	300	do.	29⅝
1,000	Va. St. 6s, old	68¼	100	do.	29¾
3,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92¼	400	do...bet. call	29¾
4,000	Erie 1st	100	1,200	do.	29⅞
1,000	Erie 2d	90¼	300	do.	30
10,000	M. So. S. F. bds	101	600	do.	30⅛
10,000	Harlem Con. bs	90¼	1,900	do.	30¼
1,000	Un. Pacific 1st	93¼	200	Erie Pref.	55
10,000	Un.Pac. 10s, Inc.	88⅛	100	Mich. Cen.	124
1,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc.	77	300	L. S. & M. So.	112½
5,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	98½	500	do...bet. call	112
5,000	H.&St.J.8s, Cvt.	104⅝	100	do.	112¼
3,000	do.	104½	20	Cleve. & Pitts.	127
32,000	do..bet. call	104¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	86¾
36,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st,		100	do......s30	86
	St. Louis Div.	89¼	500	do.	86⅝
2,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88	92½	300	Un. Pac..bet. call	36⅝
2,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st	83⅞	100	N. J. Cen..bet. call	113⅜
3,000	do.	84	200	do.	113⅜
5,000	Cleve. & P. Con.	92	10	Chic. & R. I.	115¼
1,000	Alt.&T.H.2d,Pf.	86	200	Mil. & St. Paul	62½
5,000	M.&St.P.8s, 1st	107	20	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	81⅜
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st	96	160	Tol., Wab. & W.	64½
4,000	do.	95⅞	300	Del., Lack. & W.	110½
12,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	76½	40	P., F.W.&C. G.b.c.	99
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	108	300	Ohio & Miss.	51¼
10	Seventh Ward Bk.	108	100	Chic. & Alton	119½
200	Con. Coal of Md.	39½	25	Chic., Bur. & Quin.	159
600	do.	39¼	100	Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	23½
100	do...bet. call	39½			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '67,		200	Erie Railway	30
	b30	113⅜	500	do...bet. call	30
200	Del. & Hud. Canal	124	300	N. J. Central R. R.	113⅜
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	12½	500	do......b30	113⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	10¼	200	do......b30	113¾
100	Cons. Coal of Md.,		100	Tol., W. & W. R. R.	64½
	bet. call......b3	39½	100	do...bet. call	64½
100	Adams Express	80½	200	Del., L. & W...b. c.	110
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	100⅝	200	Alt. & T. H...b. c.	30¼
10000	N.Y. C. & H. Cfs.	95	84	Mor. & Essex R. R.	94
400	Harlem Railroad	130½	29	do.	94¼
400	do.	130	100	St. Louis & I. M.	
100	do.	131		b30	61¼
300	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	89¼	150	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	103½

SATURDAY, May 20—P. M.

The Bank return shows increased strength in respect to the proportion of lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation by $954,948. The Loans vary only $205,240 from last Monday. The Deposits are up $1,637,998; the Greenbacks are up $2,269,029, while Gold and Gold Notes are down $933,710. The Circulation is withdrawn to the amount of $116,513.

Money closes easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum to the Brokers, and Exchange is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than in the earlier part of the week. The rates on London, 60 days, are 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent.

The Treasury Office, for the week, took in $2,754,424 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $2,221,432 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office also sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday last. The Export of American Gold Coin for the week is $1,775,000, and of other Gold and Silver $629,000—together, $2,404,000. The shipments of the day, (Saturday,) were less than expected by one-half, owing to the favorable turn in foreign Exchange on Friday, confirmed by a reduction in the rate of the standard drawers of the market, Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

The Public Funds were steady through the day, closing firm; the Southern State Bonds quiet; the Pacific Railroad Bonds steady; the Railroad Stocks strong, but under less speculative excitement than on Friday, closing as follows, after the late Board of the Stock Exchange, as compared with Friday night. The Erie movement excited less remark than earlier in the week:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100⅝	100⅝
N.Y.C.and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95	95
Reading Railroad	114⅞	114⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	115⅛
North-west Common	86⅛	86⅛
North-west Preferred	98	98⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅞	46⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore	112⅞	113⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅞	52⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	64⅞
Western Telegraph	59⅞	60
Erie	29⅞	29⅞
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	93⅛	93⅛
Union Land Grants	87	86⅛
Union Incomes	88⅞	88⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 20.

Gold receipts	$893,537 28
Gold payments	1,786,597 39
Gold balance	56,945,376 31
Currency receipts	554,374 81
Currency payments	1,097,508 08
Currency balance	6,828,396 44
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,462,000 00
Customs	451,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	112⅞
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114
5-20 coup., '62	111⅞	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	New Loan 5s	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70⅛	Ak.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	70⅛	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	45
Va. 6s, old	68⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	105⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds	72	Ill. Canal bs., '70	111⅛
Va. 6s, reg. old	56⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Ga. 6s	88	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92⅛	Ill. 6s, War Loan	101
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	94⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48	Ind. 5s	100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '66	38	Mich. 6s, '78	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	26⅞	Mich. 6s, '83	100
N. Car. 6s, S. T.	20⅛	N. Y. reg. B. L.	109⅛
S. Car. 6s, Jan.& July	63⅛	N. Y. coup. B. L.	109⅛
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	106
Mo. 6s	95⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	106
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. Iss.	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	106
La. 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	106
La. 6s, new bonds	62⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Cal. 7s	114	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107⅛
Conn. 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100⅛
R. I., 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100⅛
Ala. 5s	70	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	102
Ark. 6s, Funded	55		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137	Marine	165
Manhattan	153	Commonwealth	93
Merchants'	118⅛	Importers' & Traders'	168⅛
Mechanics'	137	Park	161
America	150	Second National	180
City	225	Fourth National	114
Phenix	110	Ninth National	114
Tradesmen's	156	Tenth National	124
Fulton	155	Gold Exchange	75⅛
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Gallatin National	118	Del. & Hud. Canal	123
Merchants' Exchange	102⅛	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	108	Maryland Coal Co.	30⅛
Commerce	120	American Coal	51⅛
Mechanics' Bnkg Ass.	115	Spring Mountain Coal	50
Ocean	90	Canton Co., Baltimore	84
American Exchange	113⅛	Con. Coal of Maryland	39⅛
Pacific	190	Cumb. Coal & Iron	32⅛
Chatham	171	Western Union Tel.	60
Bank of the Republic	116	Quicksilver Mining	12
Bank of N. America	105	Quicksilver Pref.	19
Hanover	107	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Metropolitan	134⅛	Mariposa Pref.	9⅛
Citizens'	141	Adams Express	80⅛
People's	145	Wells-Fargo Express	46⅛
Market	126	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	106⅛	American M. U. Ex.	56⅛
Shoe and Leather	160	United States Ex.	57⅛
St. Nicholas	118	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	45⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89½	Han. & Naples 1st	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89½	Gt. Western 1st, '88	92¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gt. Western 2d, '93	85¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	101	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Galena & Chi. 2d	95¼
Erie 1st Ind.	92½	Chi., R. I. & P.	103
Erie 2d 7s, '79	93	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	90	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 5th 7s, '88	83½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102¼
Long Dock bds.	91	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101½
Buff.,N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	90½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102½
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Harlem 1st 7s	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	96½
Harlem Con. & S.F.6s	90½	P.F.W.& C.8 ₱c.eq.bs.	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	92	Cleve. & P. Cons. S. F.	92
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	91	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	99½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Chi. & Alton 1st	103
M.S. & N.I. S.F.7 ₱ c.	100½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo.	99½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100½
Central Pacific bds.	101½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	98½
Union Pacific 1st bds.	93¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	96½
Union Pacific L. G. 7s.	86½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	95
Union Pacific Inc. 10s.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	106½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	97½
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	M. & S. P., I. & M. div.	90½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99	Marietta & Cin. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	98
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st	108
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds.	87½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	71
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	90
Lack. & Western bds.	101	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	88½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	76
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d	89½		

The Tenth National Bank, the concern which figured as the Gould-Fisk Bank in the famous Gold Conspiracy of Sept. 24, 1869, and now one of the Tammany Ring Banks, is endeavoring to advertise the respectability of its credit, through the recent election, unsolicited, no doubt, of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, as a Director, by claiming that two of the most important of the Albany Bank accounts has been transferred, through this influence, to the Tenth National. We confess surprise that the *Evening Post* should have made this absurd announcement without proper inquiry into the facts. The Albany City Bank account with New-York has been with the Bank of the State for nearly or quite thirty years. There is no reason to believe that it has been transferred, although it may be that if Mr. CORNING has accepted the very doubtful compliment of a directorship with TWEED & Co. he has agreed to divide part of the business of his Bank in Albany with the Tammany Bank here. The other Albany account, that of the Commercial Bank, has been with the Bank of Commerce for twelve or fifteen years, at least, and our impression is that it dates back twenty years, and we have reason to state it has *not* been removed, and, if removed hereafter, is not likely to be intrusted with the Tenth National.

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,401,096.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us tonight from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, May 19. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 45,067 bales against 46,849 bales last week, 51,432 bales the previous week, and 56,685 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,745,454 bales against 2,719,023 bales for the same period of 1869–70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 996,431 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

Received this week at	1871. Bales.	1870 Bales.	Received this week at	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	16,528	18,231	Florida	51	154
Mobile	4,782	3,523	N. Carolina	589	593
Charleston	3,542	2,728	Virginia	2,518	2,061
Savannah	4,722	7,592			
Texas	6,107	5,391	Total receipts	45,067	44,056
Tennessee, &c.	2,218	3,682	Inc. this year	1,012	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 77,384 bales, of which 37,728 were to Great Britain, 20,806 to France, and 18,850 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 335,792 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending May 19.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.	Stock. 1871.	Stock. 1870.
New-Orleans	17,071	47,075	22,384	109,394	125,005
Mobile	5,225	5,225	....	22,985	44,230
Charleston	2,383	7,196	3,051	13,012	8,402
Savannah	2,772	5,594	5,623	29,236	45,450
Texas	996	2,434	6,209	67,915	28,462
New-York	8,613	9,192	7,072	73,250	48,000
Other ports	668	668	548	20,000	18,000
Total	37,728	77,384	45,787	335,792	317,549
Total since Sept. 1	2,148,296	2,840,620	1,884,933	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 31,597 bales, while the stocks tonight are 18,243 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to May 12, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams tonight, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Exported since Sept. 1 to Great Britain.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	1,314,186	1,060,885	716,718	1,101,061	141,138
Mobile	379,896	267,761	233,763	268,335	25,204
Charleston	294,212	229,338	125,487	153,027	18,704
Savannah	697,145	450,881	334,132	435,136	33,297
Texas	261,116	221,877	122,373	144,747	63,184
New-York	223,765	114,898	548,798	608,951	76,000
Florida	12,155	20,731	....	....	....
North Carolina	85,569	54,001	70	70	1,546
Virginia	312,002	188,992	5,210	5,210	1,602
Other ports	60,402	54,634	23,917	41,099	21,000
Total this year	3,670,387	....	2,110,563	2,763,236	381,675
Total last year	....	2,674,968	1,215,172	1,839,146	324,081

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now ready to deliver the registered Certificates of Stock and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing five per cent. interest, payable quarterly in gold. The subscriptions to the loan now amount to $65,000,000, and it is expected that the subscriptions and sales will progress more rapidly, as the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of five per cents offered to the public generally and to the holders of United States 5-20 bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the five per cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the new loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the public debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 four and one-half per cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of four per cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the new five per cent. bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
..................DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON..................18....
Entered.......... Recorded..........
....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, (see circular below,) will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the interest, will be dispensed with *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance to this arrangement, the subscribers to or purchasers of the Stock in its registered form, (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to bearer,) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks,* while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold, $111,962,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these new Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished; otherwise, it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depository where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new Loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, August 1, and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the Designated Depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile or Pittsburg."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

Milton W. Lodewick *vs.* William G. Ford et al.; see memoranda.

Caroline Gorden *vs.* Charles G. Sission; motion denied without costs.

Christopher Fine *vs.* Samuel W. Starr; motion denied, costs to abide event.

George Hines, Jr., et al. *vs.* Henry Shields; motion denied.

John Fox *vs.* Anna Fox; order of judgment granted.

George F. Young *vs.* Francis Davis; Same *vs.* William Fortune; motion granted.

Joseph L. Isaacs *vs.* Alexander McManus; motion for comission granted, with stay until June Term, and with leave to move the Court at June Term to postpone cause to next circuit, on proof of due diligence.

In the matter of the estate of D. P. Valentine; petition granted.

James King *vs.* Andrew Wilson, Jr.; motion granted in four cases.

Wright Gillies et al. *vs.* Vincent Fink; motion denied without costs.

Howard *vs.* J. H. Rees et al.; motion granted.

Henry E. Clark et al. *vs.* Peter Fischer; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Johnson, to vacate an assessment, &c.; motion granted.

Joseph Wellenburger *vs.* John Kelly; motion granted on payment of costs of circuit and of judgment motion.

Isaac S. Werden *vs.* The Hillsdale Iron Ore Company; motion denied.

Alfred C. Post *vs.* The Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge McCunn.

E. K. Winship *vs.* James Lawrence; John D. Williams *vs.* Edward Wyndere; Humphrey P. Thompson et al. *vs.* Samuel Brown; Thomas Otis Levy *vs.* William W. Webb; James Brooks *vs.* Catharine P. Holden; Benjamin B. Sherman *vs.* George Bowman; Michael J. Gilhooly *vs.* Herman Bolt; Samuel Dey et al. *vs.* James Morgan; orders granted.

May Bliss *vs.* Joseph Bradley; the answer denies all equities of the bill; moreover, the evidence offered by defendant is largely preponderating; the motion must therefore be denied.

The Charlestown and South Carolina Mining Company *vs.* Samuel H. Hurd et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Sims *vs.* Bogart; demurrer sustained.

By Judge Robinson.

Mangett *vs.* Brett; complaint dismissed on the merits, with costs.

Brown *vs.* Kelly; order granted releasing purchaser from purchase, on payment of the ten per cent paid; resale ordered, and payment out of the proceeds (after fees and expenses) of lost interest and expenses of purchaser, with $10 costs at this motion.

By Judge Loew.

Schrang *vs.* Zacharie; judgment for plaintiff.

Fitchell *vs.* Baldwin; judgment for plaintiff.

Wells *vs.* Lawrence; judgment in favor of plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 20.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD AND POTTOWATTAMIE LANDS.

Sidney W. Johnson vs. *the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—This action, already noticed in the TIMES, was sent before a referee. It appears that plaintiff, who is a lawyer, claims that, in September, 1861, he and John P. Usher, also a member of the Bar, entered into an agreement, at Leavenworth City, Kansas, with what was then known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, since merged into the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to secure the ratification of a treaty between the United States and the Pottowattamie tribe of Indians, for the sale or donation of a portion of the lands of the Indians to the Company on such terms as the Company would accept. It is further alleged that in consideration of such services the railroad Company promised to increase their capital stock to $5,000,000, and transfer to them $1,533,000 of this stock in the proportion of two-thirds to the plaintiff, and the other third to Usher. After reciting at length the transactions in relation to this stock, expenditures, &c., a large portion of which is claimed to have been expended in procuring the influence of Government officers, and fearing that much more, if not all, would go in the same direction, plaintiff now seeks to secure his share under the alleged agreement. By the defense the contracts are denied, and it is claimed that even if made they are against public policy, and therefore void.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MAY 20.

Before Judge McCue.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS TO DEPOSITORS.

Cole and Murphy vs. *The Directors of the Central Bank.*—Messrs. Cole and Murphy, of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, brought action, a few days ago, against the Directors of the Central Bank, of Brooklyn, to recover $10,000 which they had deposited in the bank at the time of its suspension. The object of the action was to hold the Directors personally responsible for the sum named. The defendants demurred. Judge McCUE rendered the following decision in the matter yesterday: In this case I think the plaintiff had a right to rely upon the faithful discharge of their duties as directors by the defendants in this action, and that as the defendants have failed in what was clearly a legal duty, the plaintiffs have a legal right in a special action on the case to recover whatever damage they may have sustained. In addition, however, to the charge of gross negligence, the complaint alleges also acts of collusion and fraud with intent to cheat and defraud creditors, and points out the dividend declared and paid as a fact going to establish such allegation. In declaring and paying this dividend, the directors of the bank, in express terms, asserted the solvency of the bank. The plaintiffs that not only was the bank not solvent, but that the directors knew that it had long been insolvent, and that the dividend was declared collusively and with intent to defraud. It is a wholesome principle of law that "no one shall be at liberty to sow falsehood broadcast, without being responsible for the loss it causes."

The demurrer is overruled, with liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventh Regiment is being rapidly increased in its effective strength by active recruiting, a fact we are glad to record.

The young men of St. Paul, Minn., are in favor of organizing an artillery company, and retaining in the city the only gun left in the State armory. They have the assurance of Adjt.-Gen. Flower that if recruiting is brisk, he will make requisition for another gun for the company.

The California National Guard are indulging in a series of target excursions, and the shooting appears to be excellent.

The report of the Adjutant-General of Connecticut has been received. It appears that at the close of the official year of 1870, the force numbered 3,707 officers and men. This force has been lessened by disbanding of three companies and granting of a large number of discharges. The force now numbers 2,906, and a further reduction of the force to 2,200 men, rank and file, is recommended, to be divided into four infantry regiments—one in each Congressional District, and the whole to constitute a brigade. The report also recommends that the artillery force be reduced to two sections of battery, of two guns each, to be located in the two semi-capitals of the State. The Adjutant-General thinks that the number of days of military service might be reduced, but he thinks that it will be detrimental to abolish the regimental encampments. The muzzle-loading muskets are to be given up and a breach-loading musket substituted, and two or more companies furnished with the repeating rifle. The number of muskets owned by the State is 4,322, and are in use, 3,972 in the State Arsenal have been disposed of by the commission at an average price of $5 50 per musket. The amount received from the sale was $22,502 65. It is recommended that new uniforms be issued, made of the best material. The cost is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000 if the force is reduced to 2,200. The inactive militia numbers 32,671, the number of persons liable to pay a commutation tax 26,558, the number subject to duty 9,645. There has been an inspection made of 3,800 uniforms, the most of which were found unfit for service. The caps are found entirely worthless.

Col. Andes, during his recent visit to New-York, completed the arrangements for the visit and reception of the Twenty-fifth Regiment in this City. It is expected that the regiment will leave Albany on a special train, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th of June, arriving in New-York about 7 o'clock the next morning. Three or four regiments will act as their escort, but the Twenty-fifth will be the special guests of the Eleventh, Col. Funk commanding. The regiment will remain in New-York two days, and from what we know of the arrangements, will be most generously entertained. On the 6th of June, the regiment will make an excursion down the Bay to some of the watering-places, and will return home the same evening, in the night boat.

The act of July 15, 1870, fixing the pay of the army, and substituting a salary for the many items that had previously made up the sum of an officer's compensation, provided that fuel, quarters, and forage in kind may be furnished to officers, as was allowed by law or regulation at the passage of the act. The allowance was sustained by the War Department and admitted at the Treasury. Officers ordered on duty and change of station claimed and were allowed transportation for their servants, but the claims were disallowed by the Second Controller. These questions—the right of officers to fuel and quarters for their servants, and the right to reimbursement for their servants' transportation, were submitted to the Attorney-General, who sustained the accounting officers, allowing the first and disallowing the second.

Private Samuel F. Strong, of H. Company, Thirteenth Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant, vice Hull, promoted.

During the past month a statement has appeared in nearly all the journals of the State, to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief contemplated ordering the National Guard of the State to perform camp duty for one week. The following note, however, authoritatively contradicts the report:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 11, 1871.

Respectfully returned with the information that the Commander-in-Chief has no intention to order encampments of the National Guard during this year.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

J. C. CUYLER, Esq.

The Irish citizens of Los Angelos, Cal., are forming a military company, and desire it to be understood that they are not Fenians.

An Albany paper has the following gossip on local movements: The Washington Continentals are about to organize an independent drum corps. The Twenty-fifth have organized a Pioneer Corps, composed of seventeen of the tallest men in the regiment. The Corps has been placed under charge of Sergt. W. P. Hourigan, of G Company. The members of the Forty-fourth N. Y. S. V. are making arrangements for a reunion of the Regiment, to take place in Albany in August next. Corporal Low, of the Post-Office, is the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

A beautiful flag was recently presented to Company F of the New-Orleans Regiment, in compliance with a vote cast at the *fête champêtre.* After Capt. Minor had made his speech on accepting the gift, the Company returned to the Carondelet armory and indulged in a moist bowl of punch, at least so says a local paper.

The Pittsburg, Penn., militia is not so well organized as it might be, judging from a recent order issued by Brig.-Gen. Rowley, arranging the detached infantry companies under his command as follows: The First Provisional Battalion will consists of Companies A and B Washington Infantry, under command of Capt. John Gallagher, Company A, Irish Infantry. The Second Provisional Battalion will consist of the Dayton Blues, Sheridan Rifles, Mahoning Sharpshooters, and Armstrong Guards, under command of Capt. R. L. Marshall. The Third Provisional Battalion will consist of the Avery Guards and J. O'Neil Zouaves, under command of Capt. George W. Massey.

The Second Brigade will be reviewed by Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division, at Tompkins-square, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 24th inst., and the honor of a marching salute will be given to the Mayor, on Fifth-avenue, at 4½ o'clock P. M. of the same day. The hour for forming the brigade line on Fourteenth-street is changed to 2 o'clock P. M.

Strenuous efforts are being made to form a new company for the Twenty-fourth Regiment, in Troy, in order that the command may be made a full one.

The twenty-third anniversary of the return of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers from Mexico occurs in July next, and all survivors of that organization are requested to send their address to Mr. H. A. McGlenen, Globe Theatre, Boston.

Major-Gen. Cobb, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Cazneau and the members of his staff, visited Sacramento recently, at the invitation of Brig.-Gen. Howell, to witness the parade of the militia of that city.

On the 15th inst. the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. James Smith commanding, turned out at Poughkeepsie for field practice and drill. All of the companies looked well and the appearance of the entire regiment was very creditable. During the field exercise Capt. Joseph West, of the Pleasant Valley Company, was relieved from command for the day, when he marched away all who would go off the field. The affair created general comment, and Capt. West is to be Court-martialed.

In answer to inquiries, the Attorney-General makes the following statement:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 24, 1871.

SIR: The Military Code, as amended, further exempts all officers and enlisted men who have served seven years and been honorably discharged at any time from the 17th of April, 1864, to the 20th of April, 1865, from six days' highway labor, and $500 of assessed valuation of property to all who are assessed for highway labor. Respectfully, &c.,

MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

To-morrow afternoon the officers and members of the "Old Guard" will make their annual parade, and the occasion will be one full of interest to the many friends of this sterling organization. As in days of yore, when the veteran guardsmen were supple in limb, but not more jolly in spirits, the command will march through the principal streets of the City, with Dodworth's Band at their head, and then proceed to the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment to enjoy a collation and toast each other like true comrades in arms. The pleasant face of Major McLEAN will appear at the head of the battalion, while the entire Guard will revive many pleasant recollections of the past, and, we hope, excite a spirit of emulation among the members of the National Guard. We understand that Mr. FREDERICK ALLEN is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, a fact that insures success, as FRED is a host in himself, especially when playing the part of host. At any rate, he is held as hostage for the fulfillment of our prophecy.

The Twenty-third Regiment will assemble on Thursday afternoon next, in full-dress uniform, for parade in New-York, by invitation of the Seventh Regiment, and review at the City Hall by his Honor the Mayor. On returning to Brooklyn, the regiment will parade through Henry-street to First-place, and back through Clinton to Pierrepont-street. The following changes are announced: Elections—Charles E. West, to be Captain, vice Bunker, resigned. Changes Non-commissioned Staff—William C. Kellogg, resigned; William C. Barton, to be Sergeant-Major; Henry C. Rounds, to be Commissary Sergeant.

A circular from the Adjutant-General's office states that, to comply with the provisions of section 113 of the Military Code, (chapter 80, laws of 1870,) it is required that three abstracts of the accounts audited and allowed for payment from the uniform fund of the regiments, battalions or separate troops or batteries be prepared by the Board of Auditors, and transmitted to headquarters, together with duly-receipted vouchers therefor in triplicate. After they have been approved by the Adjutant-General, one set of these abstracts and vouchers will be sent to the Auditing Board, one set to the County Treasurer, and one set will be retained in the office. The law provides that in lieu of uniforms being furnished by the State to non-commissioned officers and privates, as heretofore provided by law, there shall annually be paid by the State to the military fund of each regiment, battalion and separate troop or battery, for the purpose of aiding the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of said organizations in procuring their uniforms, a sum equal to $5 for each of its non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who paraded during the year preceding, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, according to the provisions of this act, at least seven different times.

The dress-parade drill and promenade concert of the Twenty-third Regiment at the Brooklyn Rink on Wednesday night, was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The evolutions were much admired for their grace and precision. Other regiments in the City were well represented.

Gen. Osborne, commanding the Ninth Division of the Pennsylvania National Guard, announces the appointment on his staff of Mr. De Haven Lance, of Plymouth, with the rank of Captain, and he is detailed for duty in the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General.

The second annual reunion of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers was held in Williamantic on Tuesday, when about 150 veterans assembled and had a pleasant time. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Mr. Winslow, who alluded feelingly to Cols. Dutton and Burpee, who lost their lives at the head of the regiment.

The Thirty-first Brigade will make its Spring parade at Buffalo about the 15th of June.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening by the young men of Petersburg, Va., for the purpose of organizing a military organization. Wm. E. Cameron was elected Captain, and sixty-five men were enrolled. This is the first company organized in that city since the war.

The tenth reunion of the Twenty-eighth Regiment N. Y. V. will be held in Rochester to-morrow evening.

Matters in the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo, have received quite an impetus lately, as arrangements have been made in this City for 150 additional uniforms, which are to be delivered by the 15th of June.

Arrangements are being made to secure the completion of the new armory for the Forty-eighth Regiment in Oswego. A grand reception will be given when the armory is done, which, in point of elegance and display, will eclipse anything ever seen in that city. The drill-room will be 105 feet long, 72 feet wide, and one story high, with a ball-alley floor.

A Richmond, Va., correspondent, says that the military spirit, which was so prevalent in that community a month or two ago, seems to be dying out. Two of the largest and best companies propose to consolidate, while a number of others can scarcely muster more than fourteen or fifteen men. Once it was thought that the fever would rage with as much violence as it did in 1860; though it is doubtful if the movement will succeed in raising half a dozen good and full companies.

At a meeting of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Monday night, Col. Peyton Wise was unanimously elected Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. C. B. Bigger. W. D. Chesterman was elected Orderly Sergeant. The election of other non-commissioned officers was postponed until next meeting.

The Fifth Brigade of Brooklyn will proceed to Prospect Park to-morrow for drill, review and dress parade. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin will command in person.

The several regiments of the Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Varian, are ordered to parade in full-dress uniform June 5, for practice in the evolutions of the brigade and a street parade. The brigade line will be formed on Tompkins-square at 3 o'clock P. M.

The officers of the Eighteenth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania are making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Major-Gen. George G. Mead, who has accepted an invitation to be present at the dedication of the soldiers' monument on the 30th inst.

The Rochester Hancock Guards, One Hundred and Eighth New-York Volunteers, have received an invitation from the Independent Zouaves, of Syracuse, to visit them, and attend their annual picnic, in the latter part of June next.

A French organization has recently been formed, under the name of Bataillon Independent des Gardes Lafayette, with a view of forming a new French militia regiment. The first company has just been formed, and the following officers were elected: Captain—M. Lafon; First Lieutenant—M. A. Chalvin; Second Lieutenant—M. Le Hembre. Col. Lespes has been appointed Captain of Instruction of the batallon.

Private Wm. H. Covell, of Company E, Seventh Regiment, died on the 18th inst., and Capt. S. O. Ryder requests the members of his command to assemble at the armory this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in citizen's dress, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late comrade. The services will be held at No. 23 East Seventeenth-street.

A new company has been organized at Titusville, Penn., and as fifty young men have already enrolled their names, the prospects of raising the company are very good. Application has been made to the Adjutant-General of the State for the necessary papers and instructions.

The employes of the Government Printing Office, at Washington, are organizing a military company, and have appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Spottswood and Hickman to make the necessary preparations.

Portions of the First Regiment Minnesota National Guard made a parade on the 16th inst., when the companies made a good appearance.

The City regiments will be moving this Summer as everybody knows. The Ninth go to Boston, the Sixty-ninth to Staten Island, the Seventh to Halifax (?), the Eleventh to Albany, the Forty-seventh to Poughkeepsie, and the American Guard go to Providence in July.

Company C, of the Twenty-second Regiment, gave an anniversary dinner at the Glenham, on Thursday evening.

The Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, gave its sixty-fifth dinner at the Brunswick House, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst.

The annual Spring parade of the Twenty-second Regiment occurred on Wednesday last, when the command made a splendid appearance with exceedingly full ranks. Affairs in the Twenty-second are in a prosperous condition.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Mitchell has assumed the command of the Eighty-fourth Regiment during the time the Colonel continues in command of the Second Brigade. William Atkinson has been commissioned as Major.

The Ninth Regiment will assemble at the armory, in full dress uniform, on Saturday next, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its departure to the seat of war. Roll call of companies at 2 o'clock P. M. The idea of JIM FISK celebrating such an event! "To what base uses have we come at last!" Wing drills of the Ninth Regiment, in fatigue uniform, will be held as follows: Right wing, consisting of Companies A, F, H, I and K, on Wednesday, May 24; left wing, consisting of Companies B, C, D, E and G, on Tuesday, May 30. An idea of the discipline in the "Erie Guard" may be gained by a recent order, directing commandants of companies to have a roll-call, immediately before dismissing their men, after every parade or drill, in order to ascertain if any men have left the ranks without permission.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

Shortly after noon, yesterday, a young man of very dark complexion entered the store of ROBERT MERRILL & SONS, at No. 141 Water-street, corner of Depeyster-street, and seizing eight opera-glasses, worth $150, which lay convenient to his hand, turned to leave the place. As he was about to dash out, however, he saw two policemen approaching through Water-street, and turned back into the store, evidently supposing there was a door by which he could escape into the side street. This was not the fact, and he found himself in close quarters, as he had been seen by Mr. ROBERT MERRILL to take the glasses, the alarm had already been given, and he was pressed not only by the attachés of the store, but by Officer MURRAY, First Precinct. The thief therefore dropped his plunder and attempted to escape by jumping through a window in Depeyster-street, but was seized by Officer MURRAY before he reached the sidewalk. He was taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his name as PEDRO ANTONIO, said he was a native of Matanzas, Cuba, is a carpenter, and lives at No. 235 East Thirty-fifth-street. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

The Claflin Scandal Case.

In the case of Mrs. CLAFLIN, mother of the female brokers of Wall-street, against Col. BLOOD, of the same firm, for assault, Judge LEDWITH yesterday informed the counsel engaged on each side, by letter, that in his opinion the evidence adduced on the trial did not establish the charge, and he therefore intimated his intention of dismissing the case.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above-described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the

FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,

Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av., 1,136 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The 7th-av. Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being regulated and made one of the finest drives on the island.

Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 110th-st. to the Harlem River, be completed as a gravel road, that it be worked and finished as such its whole length, permitting a line of trees heretofore designed to be planted through the centre of the roadway.

Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

J. J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THURSDAY, MAY 25,

ON THE HILL,

SIMONSON-AV., VANDERBILT LANDING,
STATEN ISLAND,
While thousands are admiring the
FINEST PANORAMIC VIEWS
ON THE CONTINENT,
After a lunch "par excellence" enlivened with soul-stirring music,
JOHNSON & MILLER
will commence the sale of
150 BUILDING LOTS,
which, for beauty of situation, fine views, &c., cannot be surpassed.

The property is only forty-five minutes from New-York, and seven minutes' walk from the landing. All who wish to go on this delightful trip will apply for tickets to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AND ABSOLUTE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871,
ON THE GROUNDS,
592 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND;
300 ACRES
Subdivided into
150 FINEST BUILDING SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
In lots and plots of one to twelve acres each, including the spacious, elegant mansion of
THOMAS R. HAWLEY,
AND TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
Conservatories, greenhouses, graperies, barns and extensive out-buildings.
Also, the
HANDSOME VILLA OF
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
WITH TWELVE ACRES OF ELEGANTLY-ADORNED GROUNDS,
Spacious barns, stables, carriage and out-houses.
Also,
THE PRETTY HOMESTEAD OF
MRS. McINTYRE,
AND SIX ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
Handsomely located. Also,
FIVE FARMS AND COTTAGE DWELLINGS,
With large lots, well situated.

The improved property will be sold per plot, and the unimproved per acre.

$200,000 HAVE BEEN EXPENDED in laying out and grading avenues, boulevards, esplanades, drives and walks, situated on the BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF MAMARONECK, in full view of the Sound; one hour from the City, thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge, by sixteen trains to and fro daily on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; ten minutes' walk from depot.

It is ONE OF THE VERY FINEST LARGE TRACTS of valuable land ever laid out in Westchester County.

The SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMITATION OR RESERVE, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

SPECIAL CARS FREE. Take 9 A. M. and 11¼ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
4TH AND 8TH AVS., 32D, 142D AND 143D STS.,
NEW-YORK;
CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND LAND IN
ALBANY, VILLAGE OF JAMAICA AND ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executors of James Munson, deceased, New-York:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Frame store and lot on the west side of 8th-av., 98 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 105th-st.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot, on the south side of 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 324; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block; house contains modern improvements.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 143d-st., 400 feet west of 11th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot on the north side of 142d-st., 668 feet 4 inches west of 11th-av.

BROOKLYN.

CONCORD-STREET—Three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-st., 77.6 feet east of Pearl-st., 25.7x95.

ALBANY.

Twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius sts., four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

VILLAGE OF JAMAICA.

Twenty lots on Ward-st., between Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpikes.

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, Essex County, New-York, said to be heavily timbered.

E. H. MUNSON, JOS. O. BROWN, } Executors.
MARY J. MUNSON, Executrix.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BOWNE ESTATE—(153 ACRES) FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Supreme Court sale, in partition, under the direction of George I. Murphy, Esq., referee.

BUILDING PLOTS, VILLA SITES,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Everybody is going to Flushing
BECAUSE
It is the most attractive and accessible suburb of NEW-YORK.
FORTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.
DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT
AT THE FIRST GREAT ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID PLOTS OF ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ACRES EACH,

with the old mansion and its handsome grounds and gardens, beautifully situated at the Broadway Station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip. TEN PER CENT. and auction fee on day of sale; thirty per cent. on 22d day of June, at office of WILSON M. POWELL, No. 36 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, where deeds will be delivered. Balance sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale at 10½ A. M., James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, half hour earlier, returning at 5¼ P. M.

Maps at Petter Bros., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.; Muller, Wilkins & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; Willets & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE HOMES
in the suburbs.
550
splendid building lots,
fifteen newly finished houses,
at
Whitestone, Long Island,
at auction,
THURSDAY, June 1, 1871,
by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, already sewered, curbed, guttered and macadamized and paid for; thirty trains daily; taxes are limited by charter to one-half of one per cent.; terms most liberal. Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., Booth's Building.

Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, in sums of £1 and upward.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY
FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED: INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,
transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to check at sight.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

7 PER CENTS. OF 1877,
ELIZABETH CITY,
FOR SALE AT 96 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

$50,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cents, due in 1876.
$25,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENTS, 7 per cent., due in 1876.
$25,000 PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent.
$100,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1890.
For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey-City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

WILL MAKE LARGE REDUCTIONS
IN ALL THEIR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY WITH
ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS,
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
SILK CHAIN POPLINS,
SILK CHAIN EPANGELINES,
SILK CHAIN SERGES,
FOULARD SILKS,
JAPANESE POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS,
COLORED FANCY SILKS, &c., &c.

An examination will convince our customers of this ACTUAL ABATEMENT in prices.

ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTINGS,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Would call special attention to their splendid stock of
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
At prices ranging from 60c. per yard and upward.

The above goods are the best Paris finish, pure silk and wool, and having been purchased under great depression, will be offered FULLY TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

WINDOW-SHADES.
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c.
TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES,
TERRIES,
"BILLIARD CLOTHS,"
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
EMB' CLOTH Ditto.
"SATTEENS," "CRETONNES,"
"CHINTZES,"
"FURNITURE TWILLS,"
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
LACE BED SPREADS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF
CARPETS
By the "EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS," we will continue to sell during the balance of this month,
AT OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 10 to $1 25.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 to $2 25.
AND ALL OUR
NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS,
'VELVETS,'
'WILTONS,'
'MOQUETTE,' AND
'AXMINSTER'
CARPETS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST., Beg respectfully to inform their customers that their LADIES' OUTFITTING AND BABY LINEN DEPARTMENTS are at present fully assorted with a choice selection of the newest designs at reasonable prices.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUS and other outfits executed on the shortest notice. On comparison prices will be found very moderate.

FAMILY MOURNING.

WILSON & GREIG solicit attention to their new stock of every desirable material for family and complimentary mourning.

WILSON & GREIG beg to announce that their new stock is now complete in all branches of their business and respectfully solicit an inspection.

COSTUMES AND CLOAKS,
in every variety of material, at moderate prices.

Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SPECIALTIES AND NOVELTIES IN COSTUMES,

In Black Silk, Black Cashmere, Black Grenadine, White and Colored Lawn, White and Buff Linen Batiste, and other new fabrics, in the best possible taste. Our stock of

WHITE AND COLORED LAWN AND LINEN COSTUMES

Comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in this City, and is well worthy of an inspection.

DRESS-MAKING.

Latest fashions received and orders executed in the highest style of art, shortest notice, good taste and reasonable charges.

HOSIERY.

J. & R. MORLEY'S SUPERIOR ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY, in all sizes for ladies and children. Real Balbriggan Hose, in the various qualities, some exceedingly fine. Ladies desiring a first-class article in this line will not be disappointed in an examination of our stock.

BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
In all the new shades—not to be excelled.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a choice assortment of real Cluny Laces, in the new linen shades, which are very desirable, scarce and very fashionable.

ALSO, NEW PARASOLS AND NEW TIES.

DRESS GOODS.

The whole of this stock has been re-marked, at a great reduction in price, as this department will be discontinued after this season.

VERY NEW.

500 pieces of new Batiste Linen and Lawn, in the new shades, which are very beautiful.

WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

AT FREDERICK LOESER'S,

NO. 291 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.
Just received, another case of
CHILDREN'S REGULAR-MADE HOSE,
In all sizes, at 25c. per pair; very excellent goods and much below regular value.
Closing out our dark shades in
KID GLOVES AT
ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

A good opportunity to secure a good glove for the price of a bad one.

We have the largest PARASOL stock in Brooklyn, and have just made considerable reduction in prices. We offer them from 62c. upward.

SARATOGA PARASOLS,
from $4 to $5 50 each.

AT FREDERICK LOESER'S,

NO. 291 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.
Just opened, another lot of those rich
CHANTILLY LACES,
In desirable widths and
ORIGINAL PATTERNS.

These goods are far different from the ordinary French laces which are now being shown by many houses, and styled the new

CHANTILLY LACE.

They are of the most delicate designs and most perfect fabrication, and are admitted to be the most perfect imitations of

REAL THREAD LACE

ever brought to this country. Buyers will do well to examine our samples before purchasing elsewhere. We are also selling

REAL GUIPURE LACES LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,
Calls special attention to the following goods:

BLACK GRENADINES, 40c., worth 60c.
BLACK GRENADINES, 50c., worth 75c.
BLACK GRENADINES, 60c., worth 80c.
BLACK GRENADINES, 75c., worth $1.
BLACK GRENADINES, $1, worth $1 25.
BLACK GRENADINES, $1 10, worth $1 50.
THE HANDSOMEST ON THE STREET.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST LADIES TO CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. OUR STOCK IS UNUSUALLY LARGE AND REPLETE WITH GREAT BARGAINS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
ELEGANT SHAPES AND STYLES.

Paris hand-made and R. Werley's woven corsets, children's corsets, waists, shoulder-braces, nursing corsets,

Abdominal supporters,
Skirts and tournours,
In hair-cloth, in all the latest styles, in trains, demi-trains, and walking skirts.
Pompadours, &c., &c.

N. B.—200 dozen elegant shapes real Paris corsets, at less than half price. Balance of the stock removed last Fall from our old store, No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

A new and very splendid assortment of INDIA GOODS at No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

OPEN ON MONDAY
5 cases of New Summer
DRESS GOODS,

In addition to their present assortment of SPRING GOODS, and comprising only the most desirable styles and of this season's importation in

Silk and Wool Foulards, Grenadines, Organdies, Lenos, Mozambiques, White and Colored Lawns and Linens, and a numerous variety of other goods, expressly adapted for this season's wear.

Also,
a full line of
WHITE PIQUES
in the choicest and most desirable patterns,
and all of which they offer
at
exceedingly low prices,
ranging from
25c. per yard and upward,
at ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

ALSO OPEN
the same attractions as last week
in their
Ladies' Suits and Under-wear Department,
comprising the largest, cheapest and most complete assortment to be found in the City in
Ladies' Lawn and Linen Suits and Costumes.
Ladies' Poplin Walking Suits and Costumes.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Embroidered Morning Robes.
Ladies' Fine Cambric, Linen and Muslin Under-wear in
Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet and Breakfast Sacks, Corset Covers,
Trail, Walking and Under Skirts, &c., &c.,
on hand and made to order at short notice.
Please call and examine our quality of goods and prices.

Also,
Full Line of Corsets
in Fine French Coutille, French Wove, in Plain and Embroidered,
AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO,
Large assortment of
LACE SHAWLS AND SACKS.
The largest assortment of
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS
to be found in the City,
will be opened on MONDAY MORNING,
in all the latest styles
in JAPANESE, PONGEES,
SILK FOULARD, SERGES, WHITE and COLORED BEST BOILED SILK,
of every size and description,
at the very lowest prices.
ALSO,
full line of
LACE PARASOL COVERS in WHITE and BLACK.
In our
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT
we also offer particular attractions in
LEATHER AND CANVAS TRAVELING BAGS, PORTEMONNAIES, WALLETS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, HAIR GOODS, HAIR NETS, GILT AND JET JEWELRY, FANS, &c., &c.

Just received, a great bargain in
5,000 FINEST QUALITY FRENCH AND TURKEY MOROCCO AND RUSSIAN LEATHER WALLETS AND PORTMONNAIES,
for ladies and gentlemen,
which we offer at 75c., $1 and $1 50,
and all less than
one-half of the original cost.
We have reduced
PHALON'S PERFUME,
I LOVE YOU,
to 48c. per bottle,
and which is selling elsewhere at from 75c. to $1.
to all of which we direct
particular attention at
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.
GREAT SUCCESS
AND GRAND CONTINUATION SALE OF
LAST WEEK.

ADDITIONAL BARGAINS can be found by giving a thorough examination in our various departments. Having spared no pains to add new and attractive novelties throughout our entire establishment, and offering the best inducements to purchasers, we simply desire to URGE THE PUBLIC TO CALL and convince themselves.

Elegant Trimming Silks, in all shades, at $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.

In view of the approaching hot weather, we have secured a few more cases of those 24 and 26 inch Black Silks, suitable for wearing under Grenadine suits, at 90c. and $1 per yard.

20 pieces all silk Gros Grain, worth $1 75, at $1 25 per yard.

20 pieces all silk Gros Grain, super quality, at $1 50 per yard.

20 pieces very rich Silk, Gros Grain, at $2 per yard

1 case of rich Silks remarkably cheap, ranging in prices from $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25 and $3 75 per yard.

STRIPED SILKS and JAPANESE SILKS.
1 lot JAPANESE, stripes, at 62c. per yard.
1 lot JAPANESE, plain, at 75c. per yard.
1 lot JAPANESE, superb quality, at 80c. per yard.
1 lot JAPANESE, crepe de chene, at 95c. per yard.
1 lot superb STRIPED SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

Samples of all the above sent to any part of the United States on application.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

We specially desire to call attention to our LACE DEPARTMENT, having added over $10,000 worth of REAL LACES to our already large stock, comprising only the latest and choicest patterns, making it one of the most attractive and largest now to be found in the City. We can assure our friends and the public that it will be greatly to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We offer for the following week a few quotations, as follows:

Just received: 500 pieces REAL GUIPURE EDGINGS, suitable for flouncings, at $1 25 per dozen yards.

200 pieces REAL GUIPURE LACE at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.

200 pieces REAL BLACK THREAD LACE at 75c., 90c., $1, $1 20, $1,50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, and from $3 to $4 per yard,

all selling fully 20 per cent. higher elsewhere, and are not over 60c. on the dollar from last year's prices.

Will also open over 100 pieces of REAL MALTESE LACE at 37c., 50c., 62c., and 75c.

Also just opened, a fresh invoice of WHITE and COLORED CLUNY LACES, in GRAY, YELLOW, and BROWN, at

ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
A fresh invoice of
COLORED AND BLACK GROS GRAIN
RIBBONS
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
1 lot English Plaid Sash Ribbons, worth $1, at 50c. per yard.
Great Bargains in Sash Ribbons.
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES.
Milliners will do well to call and examine our stock.
A full supply of the most desirable goods, whether considered to be scarce or in great demand, can be found at
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.,
Near 21st-st.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

One case full REGULAR MADE HOSE at $2 40 per dozen; 20c. per pair.

One case full ENGLISH SUPER HOSE at $5 25 per dozen; 45c. per pair.

One case ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN at $4 per dozen; 50c. per pair.

One case ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN, super quality, at $8 50 per dozen; 75c. per pair.

One case EXTRA FINE ENGLISH LISLE THREAD HOSE at $10 per dozen; 85c. per pair.

SILK HOSIERY.

Great bargains in Silk Hosiery, best make and full English lengths.
One lot SILK HOSE at $3 50, worth $4.
One lot SILK HOSE, at $4 25, worth $5.
One lot SILK HOSE, (OPERAS,) at $6 75, worth $8.

GLOVES.

One case LONDON SILK MIXED GLOVES, for ladies and gentlemen, at 50c. and 75c. per pair, extra quality.
One case ELEGANT LISLE THREAD GLOVES, from 15c. to 60c. per pair.

KID GLOVES.

One lot FINE EMBROIDERED KID GLOVES, at 85c per pair.
One lot FINE BLACK KID GLOVES, at $1 10 per pair.
One more case MARQUISE KID GLOVES, at 92c. per pair.
One more case MARGUERITES, at $1 25 per pair.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS! REDUCTIONS!

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, May 22, the balance of their extensive assortment of FANCY SILKS, comprised as follows;

75 pieces COLORED STRIPES, former price $1 25, reduced to $1.

100 pieces OMBRE AND PLAIN STRIPES, all colors, former price $1 75, reduced to $1 50.

75 pieces BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, price $2 25, reduced to $1 85.

50 pieces GRISAILLE STRIPES, price $1 75, reduced to $1 50.

75 pieces BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, price $2 50, reduced to $2.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

24 pieces PLAIN BLACK GROS GRAIN, price $2 25, reduced to $1 75.

50 pieces PLAIN BLACK FAILLE SUBLIME, price $2 50, reduced to $2.

50 pieces PLAIN BLACK FAILLE SUBLIME, price $3, reduced to $2 50.

75 pieces REAL CASHMERE SUBLIME, price $3 50, reduced to $3.

50 pieces REAL CASHMERE SUBLIME, price $4, reduced to $3 50.

25 pieces CASHMERE DE SOIE, price $5, reduced to $4.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

100 pieces COLORED TAFFETAS, price $2, reduced to $1 75.

50 pieces COLORED FAILLE, price $2 50, reduced to $2.

100 pieces COLORED POULT DE SOIE, price $3, reduced to $2 50.

50 pieces COLORED POULT DE SOIE, price $3 50, reduced to $3.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 22,
WILL ADD TO THEIR DIFFERENT DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS A FRESH SUPPLY OF SUMMER GOODS
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH BAREGES, AT 18c. PER YARD.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
MARL POPLINS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
TAFFETA CHECKS, RESEMBLING SILK, AT 30c. PER YARD.
FINE CHENE FRENCH POPLINS, AT 30c. PER YARD.
LINEN SERGES, FROM RICHARDSON & SON, BELFAST, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US, IN ALL SHADES, AT 30c. PER YARD.
MOHAIR PONGEES, IN NEW SHADES, AT 50c. PER YARD.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF OTHER CHEAP MATERIALS FOR SUITS IN NEUTRAL SHADES.
STRIPED GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, AT $1 25 PER YARD.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS, IN ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAPANESE SILKS, IN CHECKS and STRIPES, ALL SHADES. ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES OF RICH DRESS GOODS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
LADIES SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AS WE ARE OFFERING OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 22,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, RUFFLED AND TUCKED, FOR $5.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, VARIOUS STYLES, FROM $6 TO $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, AT $5 AND $6.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, PURE LINEN, $9 TO $14.
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS, $16.
LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS, $20 AND $25.
LIGHT CLOTH SACKS, FROM BERLIN, $15, REDUCED FROM $20.
LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN FROM 2 TO 8 YEARS OLD, $1 75 TO $2 50.
GRAY LINEN BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50. $1 75.
COTTON CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, 75c.
CAMBRIC CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' BREAKFAST SACKS, $1.
FRENCH CORSETS, BEST SHAPES, 75c.
ZEPHYR CORSET, FOR WARM WEATHER, $1 75.
FOR CHILDREN, PIQUE DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FROM $4.
PIQUE WALKING COATS, INFANTS' CLOAKS, LACE CAPS, SLIPS, FLANNEL AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS, TOILET BASKETS, &c., &c.,
IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, $65.
LADIES' TROUSSEAU, $125.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE,"
MANUFACTURED BY THE HOUSE OF THE INVENTOR, AND WILL ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND COLORS, IN 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 BUTTONS.
THEY WILL ALSO CLOSE OUT ON MONDAY, MAY 22,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR FORMER STOCK (SAME MAKE) AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:
LADIES' GLOVES, 1 BUTTON, AT $1 50 PER PAIR.
LADIES' GLOVES, 2 BUTTONS, AT $2 PER PAIR.
GENTS' GLOVES, AT $1 50 PER PAIR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 22,
WILL OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF SILKS.
100 PIECES OF COLORED CHECKED SILKS, at $1 10, reduced from $1 50.
50 PIECES OF BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS, at $1 10, reduced from $1 50.
50 PIECES OF COLORED STRIPED SILKS, at $1 50, reduced from $1 75.
50 PIECES OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, at $1 50, reduced from $1 75.
100 PIECES 24-INCH COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $2 25, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF RICH COLORED GROS GRAINS, in well-selected shades, from $3 to the finest goods imported.
COLORED TRIMMING SILKS, in all the desirable shades, from $1 25.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, of all the improved makes.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, OF RARE BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND COLORING, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

DIAMOND D MOHAIR.

It is an old maxim that a good article is always the cheapest in the end, and to nothing does this more fully apply than alpaca. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible for the consumer to know a good make from a bad one till worn, and the only safe course to pursue is to purchase a make that is known and guaranteed to wear well. The Diamond Mohair is one of the honest old original makes that first rendered the fabric popular for their brilliancy, color and lasting qualities, and are as well made now as they were twenty years ago.

Retailers say they are difficult to introduce at first, ladies preferring heavier and more leathery goods. But these goods are warranted double warp, and are as heavy as an alpaca can honestly be made. The leathery goods are produced by elastic dressing and an undue quantity of cotton, and, of course, they soon get fuzzy, crease and wrinkle easily, and lose their color, and the dress is done.

The Diamond Mohairs, made only from the best alpaca yarn, are naturally brilliant, and will not lose their brilliancy; springy, and will not crease; and, having no dressing in them, are not injured by water.

Observe the brand, and do not be persuaded to take any other till you have tried these goods once, and you will find you have a handsome dress that will remain handsome.

Now to be had from nearly all first-class retailers.
Sole importers, N. B. FALCONER & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE RECEIVING
BY EVERY STEAMER
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, &c.,
AND A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
NEW PATTERNS.
SPLENDID QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS IN AXMINSTER CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE.
RUGS, MATS, &c., WITH
EVERY VARIETY OF ARTICLE PERTAINING TO HOUSE-FURNISHING.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING
AT PANIC PRICES
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS
EVER OFFERED BY ANY ONE FIRM IN THIS CITY.
PRICES FROM 20c. PER YARD UPWARD.
THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE AT PRESENT ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' AND MISSES'
READY-MADE
SILK,
POPLIN,
ORGANDIE,
LAWN
AND LINEN
DRESSES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
SILK AND CASHMERE
SACQUES, JACKETS, &c.,
EQUAL IN STYLE AND QUALITY
TO THE VERY BEST PARIS MADE, AND AT
ABOUT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.
TWO CASES
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SQUARE
SHAWLS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
PURCHASED IN EUROPE
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
LACES, SHAWLS, DRESSES, FLOUNCES,
AND BLACK AND WHITE
TRIMMING LACES.
AND THEY WILL OPEN
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS, &c.,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FANCY LACE TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR
Can be brushed and washed. Switches, $1. Chetlens, &c.

HUMAN HAIR,

cheapest in the country. Switches, 30 inches, $1 50 upward; Chetlens, $6; Curls, $1. Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Depot, No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones.

MILLINERY.

MME. HENRIETTE SUHLMEYER, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has on exhibition the newest and most fashionable assortment of imported Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, &c., at No. 15 East 9th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF MINES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Examinations for admission will be held on FRIDAY, June 23. There are five regular courses of instruction in: I. Civil Engineering; II. Mining Engineering; III. Metallurgy; IV. Geology and Natural History; V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. These courses include general studies in mathematics, drawing, modern languages, &c., in addition to the usual special branches. For catalogues and further information apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A PRIVATE school in this City, residing twenty miles from town, will take into his family for the Summer months, two boys; full instruction if desired; location pleasant and perfectly healthy. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 124 Times Office.

$2 50 FOR 24 WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling at reduced Summer prices. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of COVELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims due the firm will be collected, and all accounts will be settled by J. B. SIMPSON, Jr., who will sign the firm name in liquidation.

CHARLES H. COVELL,
JOHN B. SIMPSON, Jr.,
WILLIAM SIMPSON, (special.)
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of COVELL, GRAY & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of COVELL & CO., and in addition to the importation and manufacture of Chandeliers, French China, Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Goods, they have added to their business the importation of Fine Watches, and manufacturing and dealing in Jewelry and Silver-ware.

CHARLES H. COVELL,
JOHN HOWARD GRAY,
JOHN B. SIMPSON, Jr.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

THE FIRM OF KREBS, RIMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. C. KREBS. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners, under the name and style of

ARMISTEAD & RIMMER,
MAY 20, 1871. No. 48 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE desires a position for the Summer as companion to a lady or governess to children; references exchanged. Address C. B. C., Box 177 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as house-keeper in a widower's family or in a hotel; should like to go to Chicago or in the vicinity; the highest references given and required. Address S. C., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; accustomed to the charge of children; country preferred; has hired in first-class families. Call or address for two days No. 452 6th-av.; ring first bell.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch and American, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; is a married man, without incumbrance, and a Protestant; can give highest reference from last employer. Call or address J. R., at saddlery, No. 57 West 32d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife: man as first-class waiter, and wife as first-class cook or laundress; first-rate City references; country preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 216 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT CHILD'S nurse and seamstress; one with best of City references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday at No. 145 Madison-av.

FIFTY HANDS WANTED ON HUMAN hair switches, &c.; good wages and steady work, at SHAW'S, No. 352 Bowery.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 133 Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN marked "H. M. Aller;" will be held for $100. Address X. Y. Z., Station D.

IRON WORKS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen, second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for iron buildings of any design, and generally to do all kinds of architectural iron work in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply to 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 203 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, LONG TAIL, kind, sound and gentle, about eight years old, good in saddle and in harness; suitable for a lady and without a fault or a blemish. Also, one Park phaeton, in perfect condition and good as new—the property of a gentleman, and sold for want of use. Inquire for FRANK, at private stable, No. 226 East 38th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and noon.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, hot and cold water in each, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen; house replete with modern improvements, and everything first-class; fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and two minutes from City Hall. Gentlemen appreciating cleanliness and a comfortable home, can apply at 386 Jay-st., near Willoughby.

A PARTY OF FROM FOUR TO SIX gentlemen can obtain handsome connecting rooms on second floor, and board, with gas, bath, &c., on very reasonable terms, or single gentlemen can be accommodated; references required; good table and plenty; dinner at 6½. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will let (with breakfast) two rooms for the price of one: no other boarders; every convenience; beautiful location. Call this week at No. 235 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 435 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, single or en suite; also, the same accommodations at No. 142 East 34th-st. Inquire at either place. References exchanged. Inquire for two days.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST—Handsome rooms on parlor, second and third floors, with board; large, pleasant rooms at $16 and $20, for two persons.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; a rare chance for gentlemen to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEIDELBERG, (GERMANY).

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

On the promenade, with fine view of the castle.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ACCOMMODATION.
A large garden and all sorts of baths attached to the house.
Proprietor, WILH. WETTSTEIN.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Rockaway, Long Island, via South-side Railroad. This new and beautiful hotel, the most elegantly equipped in the State, will be opened May 22. This house has every modern improvement, water, gas and steam-heat throughout. Beautiful lawns and drives overlooking the ocean. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty; fine stabling for horses; coaches for the use of guests. A steam-yacht will be placed upon the Bay solely for the patrons of the hotel. The house is but forty minutes' ride from the City. For cards and terms apply, with reference, to N. B. SEWELL, Madison-square House, Broadway and 21st-st., New-York.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A-By V. K. Stevenson & Son,

Office, No. 11 Pine-St., First Floor.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS, on the prices stated below:

Possession.

Horatio-st	$900	West 61st-st	$2,500
Wooster-st	2,000	West 61st-st	2,000
Clinton-place	2,500	East 65th-st	1,500
East 9th-st	3,000	East 73d-st	1,200
West 11th-st	....	East 79th-st	1,750
West 12th-st	2,000	East 82d-st	1,100
West 14th-st	2,000	East 89th-st	700
East 15th-st	2,000	West 94th-st	2,000
West 16th-st	3,000	East 112th-st	660
West 22d-st	2,700	East 124th-st	1,200
West 23d-st	2,500	East 126th-st	1,000
W. 34th-st. (20 rooms)	2,600	East 137th-st	2,000
West 39th-st	1,600	2d-av	960
East 45th-st	2,500	Lexington-av	2,700
E. 46th-st. (extension)	....	Madison-av	....
West 48th-st	1,300	Madison-av	....
East 49th-st	1,500	Madison-av	5,000
West 49th-st	4,000	Madison-av	4,000
East 50th-st	1,500	Madison-av	4,500
West 52d-st	4,000	5th-av	5,000
West 54th-st	5,000	5th-av	10,000
West 60th-st	....	10th-av	700
West 61st-st	2,000		

ALSO, $100,000 Estate Funds to loan in sums to suit on Bond and Mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn property.

A-By V. K. Stevenson & Son,

Office No. 11 Pine-st., First Floor.
TO LET, FURNISHED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS on the price stated below. Possession.

West 11th-st	$....	East 45th-st	$3,000
West 12th-st	2,500	West 45th-st	3,900
West 15th-st	3,500	West 49th-st	2,700
East 20th-st	....	East 50th-st	2,000
West 34th-st	2,700	West 52d-st	4,200
West 33d-st	3,300	East 73d-st	1,800
West 34th-st	....	Lexington-av	2,400
West 36th-st	....	Lexington-av	3,000
East 38th-st	3,000	Madison-av	4,500
East 41st-st	4,800	7th-av	4,200
West 43d-st	4,800	5th-av	6,000
West 44th-st	3,600		

ALSO, $100,000 Estate Funds to loan in sums to suit on Bond and Mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn property.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE TO RENT for the Summer, in the best portion of Elizabeth, elegantly and completely furnished with every city convenience; wooden pavement, sewer, lawn, &c.; over sixty trains each way; will be rented only to a small and responsible party. Address OWNER, Box No. 153 Times Office.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, a desirable residence, including stable, carriage-house, and one acre of ground; fourteen rooms, modern conveniencies, and altogether unexceptionable; rented for Summer, if desired.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a very desirable and modern three-story house, containing about twelve rooms, all fully furnished; replete with all conveniences; garden, &c., &c.; to a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J. House large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY-seat in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, comprising fine house and out-buildings, grapery, ice-house filled, &c.; five acres of fine land, plenty of fruit and shade trees; near steam-boat landing. Apply at 20 East 42d-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO RENT, FOR THE year or season, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, well located, commanding fine river views, within five minutes' walk of depot, in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, a furnished cottage for the Summer; eleven rooms; every City convenience; six minutes from depot; 130 trains a day; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, AND STORE and basement, in Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HIGH-stoop house in 12th-st., near 2d-av.; rent $1,100. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 230 WEST 59th-st., fronting Central Park; four rooms; $15.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CRISPINO.
Last night but two of the most brilliant
SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
HOUSES CROWDED BY THE ELITE.
L. ALBITES..........DIRECTOR
MONDAY—ELEVENTH Subscription Night.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her great original creation of ANNETTA.
CAROSELLI, ORLANDINI, REINA, BACELLI, FONTANESI, CUCINOTTA.
WEDNESDAY—TWELFTH Subscription Night.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
FRIDAY—POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
DON GIOVANNI.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—FAUST.
Seats secured at the Academy, 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RIGOLETTO. Last night of the Opera, TUESDAY, May 23. RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO. KELLOGG, VILLANI, HIMELA, ORLANDINI. Seats secured today at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
MONDAY, May 22, (for the last time,)
USED UP and MR. GATHERWOOL.
TUESDAY, May 23, (last time but one,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY, and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
WEDNESDAY, May 24, (last time but one,)
BACHELOR OF ARTS and
THE CRITIC.
THURSDAY, May 25, last night of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
FRIDAY, May 26, (last time positively,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY, and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock, (last time positively,)
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 27, (last time positively,)
BACHELOR OF ARTS and
THE CRITIC.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
This, and every evening during the week,
Theodore Thomas and his famous orchestra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
MRS. MACREADY
Will give one of her popular
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
Assisted by the
Celebrated American Pianist,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
For the benefit of the
SHEPHERD'S FOLD,
THURSDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, $1. Can be obtained at Ditson's, No. 711; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

GERMAN THEATRE.
All willing to join in forming a stock company for
BUILDING A GERMAN THEATRE.
are invited to meet at Liederkranz Hall, No. 33 East 4th-st., at 3 P. M. to-day.

H. Wesendonck,	Ph. Bissinger.
Th. Steinway,	Jos. Seligman,
Emil Sauer,	F. A. Boker.
W. G. Taaks,	Julius Hallgarten,
M. Heidelbach,	Sigismund Kaufman,
Aaron Frank,	Oscar Zollikofer,
S. Benedicks,	Th. Drier, Jr.,
L. J. Stiastny,	Fr. Vilmar,
B. Westerman,	Chs. F. Tag,
Alb. Pagenstecher,	Alb. Klamroth,
Willy Wallach,	Morritz Mayer,
Fredk. Kuhne,	Ed. Salomon,
Joe Rau,	Victor Precht.

EXCURSIONS.

TO NORTHERN EUROPE, JUNE 10.—Round trip, $170 currency. For passage and particulars apply to AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE—Four-story modern new medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone dwelling.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story first-class medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, Columbia leasehold.

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Four-story high-stoop new medium-sized modern house, in fee.

ALSO,
FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY BUILDING LOTS—Singly and in plots fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets.

ALSO,
A REVISED AND PRINTED LIST OF STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, at reduced rates.

ALSO,
$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn property. Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.—OWNERS of lots or plots located on 8th-av., Grand Boulevard, or any of the other avenues or cross streets, who desire to offer their property for sale, are courteously solicited to place the same upon our books. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

CENTRAL PARK, RIVERSIDE PARK BOULEVARD, FIFTH, EIGHTH AND MADISON-AVENUE LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent.

Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PURCHASE.—FOR sale, near 5th-av., in 42d-st., four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 20.10x55x100; only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.—FOR sale, four-story brick and brown-stone house, high stoop, in 26th-st., near 8th-av., 20x50x100; only $14,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

$28,000 ONLY; FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story stone house, 5th and 6th avs. New, and all improvements, 35th-st.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with all modern improvements, situate on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

$36,000.—DESIRABLE 6TH-AV. PROPERTY, 39TH AND 40TH STS.—Full lot, west side, the best bargain in the street; several large properties besides.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$40,000.—NEAR 5TH-AV., 41ST-ST.—22x55x105 lot, cheapest four-story high-stoop stone offered.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FULL-sized lot, between 4th and Lexington avs., for sale cheap. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CHOICE LOTS—68TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—At moderate prices.
HATCH & VAN DORAN, No. 610 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DESIRABLE FARMS, COUNTRY-seats and residences, for sale at
Franklin Lake, six miles from Paterson, N. J., farm of 105 acres, stock, crops, machinery, &c...$11,500
Passaic Bridge, thirty-five minutes from City, fine residence, all improvements, one acre, beautifully situated near the Passaic River... 15,000
Middletown, N. Y., a fine farm of 200 acres, rich soil, stock, crops, &c........ 30,000
Goshen, farm of 205 acres, suitable for stock raising; can be divided........ 20,500
Flushing, Long Island, first-class residence, four acres, beautifully laid out, for sale low, as owner goes abroad.
Also a printed list of country property for sale and to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 29 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, HUDSON RIVER, only two hours from New-York, splendid building sites, of 15 to 30 acres each, for sale, very reasonable terms; sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Map and particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A pleasantly-situated cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, only five minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing. For full particulars apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—$2,800.—NEW house, barn, &c., one acre, water front. E. RHEIN, No. 124 Eldridge-st., W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN CAN obtain a lady with undoubted reference to take charge of their house during the Summer. Address Mrs. E. W., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—WINTER'S TALE.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S
TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

In preparation the Dramatic Event of London in 1851,
THE MAN O'AIRLIE.

WALLACK'S.
ANOTHER COMEDY REVIVAL.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S HIGHLY-POPULAR
COMEDY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
which will be presented
with
AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST,
Comprising Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses BLAISDELL and MCCORMACK.
PLAYING WITH FIRE, EVERY EVENING,
SATURDAY MATINEE, MAY 27,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
DECIDED HIT
Of the great scenic and pictorial drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
and also for matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, with magnificent tableaus and a powerful cast, including
G. L. FOX..........as..........OWEN WOOD
Miss ADA HARLAND.....as.....JACK SHEPPARD
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28th-st. Opera-house, corner of Broadway. Sixth week. New repertoire. Excellent company. Neils Son in opera. Little Sunflower, &c.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.—A select school for all branches of music. No. 33 Union-square, Decker's Building.

LECTURES.

P. B. WRIGHT'S LECTURE
ON THE
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE,

Illustrated by ILLUMINATED DISSOLVING VIEWS of examples of the architecture of all times. Lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by E. P. Dutton & Co., Broadway and Washington-place; G. P. Putnam & Sons, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 925 Broadway, up-stairs.

DR. O'LEARY'S PRIVATE LECTURES for men only—MONDAY NIGHT. Apollo Hall. Admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.: Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be the best in the world, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—fixed and invariable—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES free. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

RAVEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, are manufacturing their celebrated PIANO-FORTES at their old-established factory and warerooms, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door below Grand-st. Will sell at reduced prices. An assortment of second-hand Pianos for sale at low prices.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........June 8
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, May 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, June 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.
"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRONZES, SUIT STEEL ARMOR, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ELEGANT MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of William C. Wetmore, Executor of John Howland, all the furniture of said house, consisting of richly-carved rose-wood parlor suite in crimson reps, thirteen pieces; superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved rose-wood etagere, elegant centre fancy and tripod tables, very fine bronze and marble clocks, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rich crimson satin, reps and lace curtains, carved rose-wood extension table, marble-top buffet, lounges, dining chairs, rich carved walnut and ebony French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires a glace, spring and curled hair mattresses, a good assortment of china and glassware, rich moquet velvet and Brussels carpets, together with the kitchen utensils; also fine steel armor "cap-a-pie;" ancient armor, "Francis I.," "Panoply of Ancient Arms," marble column, supporting Verdi's marble antique group, "Rape of the Sabines," a number of choice oil paintings by Gignoux, Watteau, Bourgnignon, Murillo, and others. The house will be open for inspection the day previous to the sale by permits, which, together with catalogues, can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GREEN-WOOD.—FOR SALE AT NORTH End a knoll of eight lots in the most eligible part of cemetery, chosen twenty years ago. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 15.

DOINGS OF CRIMINALS.

A Busy Day Among the Social Outlaws of the City.

Swindling Operations of a Telegraphic Messenger—Heavy Larceny by a Hotel Sneak-Thief—A Bad Case of Mayhem—Other Offenses.

A youth of pleasing appearance, who gave his name as James St. John, his age as sixteen years, and his occupation as that of an errand boy, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court to answer a charge of false pretences. From the affidavit of John F. Deacon, Cashier of P. Van Valkenburgh & Co., No. 384 Broadway, it appears that St. John entered the office yesterday morning and laying down an envelope of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, said "Dispatch $2." Mr. Deacon paid the money, when St. John left and the envelope being opened purported to contain the following dispatch:

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 20, 1871.
To P. Van Valkenburgh & Co., Broadway:
Have sent J. K. Bartlett to your house. He is a good cash customer. He will be in New-York Monday. A. T. GRAY & CO.

As the firm purporting to have done this kindness was unknown to the Broadway house, a fraud was suspected, and upon inquiries being made it was found that St. John had been an errand boy in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and also that several firms had received and paid for similar dispatches from the same hands. Officer Smith of the First Precinct was then called in and succeeded in arresting the boy, and it then appeared that having stolen the blank forms and envelopes for telegraphic messages he had filled up the former and placed them in envelopes directed to business houses. By this trick he had succeeded yesterday morning in obtaining $18 from nine different firms, but it is not yet discovered that he was engaged in similar operations on previous days, and it is believed that he had just began his operations. These had been successful, even for part of a day only, by his adroitness in his having a regular receipt book for messages of the telegraph company, which he had stolen while an errand boy, in which he was always careful to take receipts for his bogus messages. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Edward Nevins, a commission dealer, was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Shandley on a charge of having in his possession, with intent to alter and publish, thirty counterfeit railroad tickets, purporting to be issued by the Erie Railroad Company. It appeared that on Friday evening Alexander G. Sisson, an officer of the Erie Railroad Company, arrested the prisoner in Jerry Thomas' saloon, on Broadway, with these tickets in his possession. Nevins, when he found he was discovered, presented a pistol at Mr. Sisson, but before he could do any injury he was disarmed and brought to the Grand Opera House. Tickets estimated to be worth $360 were found in his possession. The prisoner confessed that he stole them from the New-England Hotel. He was fully committed for trial without bail.

George A. Mead, of No. 39 Water-street, charged with removing whisky, on which no tax was paid, was held, yesterday, for examination by Commissioner Shields.

Patrick Prentyre, charged with conveying fifteen barrels of whisky, on which no tax was paid, from "Irishtown" in Brooklyn, was, yesterday, held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

Mary E. Kellett, aged five years, died yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 421 East Seventeenth-street, from burns caused by her clothes accidentally taking fire. An inquest was held by Coroner Young.

Capt. Caffry, of the Twentieth Police Precinct, yesterday removed his command to the new palatial station-house, in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The Diamond-Smuggling Case—Committal of Justice and Esmond.

The investigation into the charge of complicity with Radcliffe in smuggling large quantities of diamonds from England into this country, preferred against H. C. Justice, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. Some documentary evidence was handed in, and the case closed on both sides. Mr. Kintzing, in summing up the case on behalf of the defendant, characterized the proceedings as a persecution and a disgrace to the officials who represented the Government in the matter. The facts in connection with this case were permitted to slumber for three months, and no charge was preferred against Mr. Justice until made by Mr. Newcombe. He asserted that the defendant's conduct in the premises was not deserving of censure, but commendation. Counsel proceeded to comment on the action of Radcliffe coming to this country, under an assumed name, with intent to defraud the Government by smuggling, his receiving diamonds from London by post, his arrest and subsequent release on payment to the Government of $4,500, observing that his conduct precluded the possibility of his evidence being received in a Court of justice. Col. Whitely might use the District-Attorney's office for his own purposes, as was evidenced by the impunity with which he was permitted to sell Radcliffe's diamonds to his officers and subordinates. Whitely was Chief of the Secret Service Department, but why had he converted himself into a diamond broker? He called upon the Court to say there was no testimony to corroborate that of Radcliffe, and to dismiss the charge as utterly without foundation.

Mr. Purdy replied on the part of the Government. He maintained that the evidence clearly proved that Justice and Esmond were abettors in the Radcliffe smuggling, and only gave information of the offense when they ascertained they could not blackmail him to the extent they required. Upon a representation of the facts to the authorities in Washington, Radcliffe was thought to be a tool in the hands of Justice, and he was released on payment of a fine. He denied that Col. Whitely's conduct had anything to do with the case, and scouted the idea that he had any influence in the District-Attorney's office.

During Mr. Purdy's address it was suggested that the Government would allow the case to go before a jury independent of the action of the Commissioner, and Justice immediately expressed his willingness to conform to such a course. Esmond, who was also committed for trial, protested against it on the ground that Col. Whitely promised him exemption from arrest on giving information against Radcliffe. The Commissioner held that the promise of Col. Whitely was invalid, and committed Justice and Esmond for trial.

Extensive Sneak-Theft at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

For some days past Mr. Pio Echenique, of Lima, Peru, has been a guest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. On Wednesday last he was absent during the entire afternoon, visiting Central Park, and upon his return in the evening found that his room had been entered during the afternoon with false keys, and robbed of $2,000 in gold and $6,000 in jewelry. The robbery was immediately reported to Capt. Irving, of the Central Police, who detailed an experienced detective to take it in charge, but as yet no trace of the thief or his plunder has been discovered.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances.

John Hillen, a hog and cattle-drover, on Monday last was in a porter-house, at the corner of Beach and West streets, reading a newspaper, to which some one set fire as a practical joke. He was, naturally, angry when the flame reached his hand, and left the place somewhat excited. The next evening he returned, and meeting one Robert Simpson there, charged him with having set fire to the paper, which the latter denied, and angry words ensued between the two, finally ending in Simpson striking Hillen on the head with a bung-starter, inflicting what at the time was considered a trivial wound, as Hillen went unaided to the Fifth Precinct Station-house to have it dressed, and, having refused to give either his own name or that of his assailant, went away.

Thursday morning he was found by Officer Hanna, of the Fifth Precinct, in the rear of No. 80 Beach-street, in an insensible condition, and was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died without having recovered consciousness. Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, then learning of the affray, found that Simpson was an engineer on the tow-boat *Stevens*, and endeavored to arrest him, but he could not be found in the City. Yesterday a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Cushman, which resulted in showing that Hillen had died from disease of the kidneys and liver, although it was possible the blow on the head may have hastened death. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Herrman.

Probable Homicide.

On Sunday last an affary occurred at No. 33 Gansevoort-street between Edward Johnson and Patrick McMahon, both of whom live in the house and were under the influence of liquor at the time. The affray ended by McMahon attacking Johnson with his teeth, biting off his nose and otherwise lacerating his face in a brutal manner. As Johnson refused to make any complaint, knowledge of the affray did not reach the Police until yesterday, when Capt. Washburne of the Ninth Precinct was informed by the attending physician that the injured man is in a critical condition, in consequence of erysipelas having resulted from his wounds. Search was imediately made for McMahon, but it was found that he having learned of the condition of Johnson had concealed himself or had left the City.

Another Alleged Car Outrage.

Yesterday Frederick Trainor, a German barber, who kept a shop at the corner of Third-avenue and Astor-place, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the Third-avenue Railroad on the 14th inst. While in the Hospital, he stated that when riding on the front platform of car No. 145 of the Third-avenue line, he was pushed off by the conductor, and in his efforts to regain the platform fell under a front wheel of the car, which passed over and crushed his left foot. The conductor denies having pushed Trainor from the car, and claims that at the inquest, which has been set down by Coroner Herrman for Wednesday next, he will prove his entire innocence.

Mysterious Death of a Mendicant.

Tuesday night an aged vagrant, who gave his name as Wm. Burckhardt, and who had spent the previous night in the Station-house as a lodger, applied to Sergt. Ahearn, of the Eleventh Precinct, to be sent to the Island, as he had no money or friends. He made no statement of having been injured in any way, nor did he show any external marks of violence. Sergt. Ahearn, acceding to his request, detailed Officer Sullivan to take him to Essex Market Police Court for commitment to the Island, but at the corner of Broome and Essex streets Burckhardt, who had previously walked without assistance, fell to the sidewalk, and Officer Sullivan was compelled to call some citizens to his aid and carry him to the Court-room, where he died in a few minutes.

The body was taken to the Morgue, and Dr. Wooster Beach, holding a post-mortem examination, found that three ribs of the deceased had been broken and the point of one of them had penetrated and lacerated the right lung, causing excessive hemorrhage, and in the opinion of the physician death had resulted from these injuries. As yet nothing has been ascertained as to the manner in which Burckhardt received the hurts, but the Police are investigating the matter.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

Down Among the Slums—The Amenities of a Fourth Ward Lodging House—How to Live on $3 50 a Week—The Pleasures of a Twenty Cent Bed—Troubles of an Adventurous Explorer.

One Saturday night in February last, I stood upon the corner of James and Oak street, in the Fourth Ward. My nearest relatives could hardly have recognized in the tatterdemalion your very obedient. My attire was that of an independent supporter of Tammany. An old patched pair of military pants, a "Boston Particular" particularly dilapidated, a greenish-black overcoat in a very advanced stage of decomposition, a hat of cracked felt with here and there a "ventilator," a "hickory" shirt elegantly limp, having never known starch, and confined at the neck by a sadly attenuated worsted muffler, completed my upper ature, while my hands and face studiously begrimed and my feet in their covering of rags gave the finishing touches to what I was proud to consider a very successful "make-up."

I was out not exactly for a lark, but for a dive into one of the lodging-houses to be found under the crust of muddy, pestilential James-street. Who strolls that way may see over many cellar doorways the word "Lodgings," in flaming letters of many hues on grounds of various shades. I had: and I burned to explore the amplitude of their accommodations.

I found myself leaning against a lamp-post while the snow fell fast. The lights flashed brightly from the windows of the neighboring dens, casting sickly rays upon the tainted snow new fallen; and sounds of ghastly mirth proceeded from the classic shades of "The Sailor's Return," "The Flag of Our Union," and other similar resorts. The "bucket shops" were in full swing, doing their best trade. In some, as many as five bartenders were at work, dispensing gills of poisonous fluid to eager, squalid, blear-eyed people of all ages and sexes.

"Well, young feller! what are you loafing here for? Come travel on. Get off the corner."

So spoke an officer, whose club poked vigorously in my ribs caused me to straighten and turn quickly. I was about to give vent to my indignation at this uncalled for interference, when my eye chanced to light upon my fluttering nether garments, and I forbore, appearances were so strongly against me. My reply was meek:

"I'm a stranger here, officer, in want of shelter for the night."

"Where did you come from?" said the astute guardian of the night, "and what's your lay? You don't belong around these diggings anyhow."

Oh, dear, no! I did not. My home was located where there was less music and more pure air. But I did not feel disposed to tell him so.

"I am far from home, and want a lodging."

"He scanned me in silence for a minute or two, then said abruptly: "How much money have you?"

"A couple of dollars."

"Well, come along with me; I guess I can fix you."

We proceeded up the street a few paces, stopped, and the policeman descended the steps of a basement and knocked loudly at the door. receiving no immediate reply, he gave a vigorous rap with his club, bawling "Mrs. Murphy." (a knock; "Tom," (another knock;) "Mo-o-ol-ly!" (followed by a succession of kicks and knocks.) At length an angry voice was heard, snarling "Arrah, phy don't you brake in the side av the house? Och! I'm coming. Bad luck till ye! lave the door on its hinges." Then my self-appointed quartermaster desisted, and a sort of suppressed growling and fumbling went on inside, evidently occasioned by useless attempts to procure a light. Another peremptory summons brought the party to the door, which was opened an inch or two by an old woman with a petticoat thrown over her head, almost hiding her face, which was seamed with wrinkles.

She exclaimed, in evident perturbation: "Ah, thin, bad manners till you, Charley, is it yerself? What the mischeif are you after now? Sure, there's nobody here at all at all. Don't I keep a dacent house?"

"Hush Molly, I've only brought you a lodger."

"Oh!" and her face lost its troubled expression instanter. "Walk in, gintleman, I was just going to bed. Take care of the step. Ah! look out for the dog. Lie down Pether B! Take care, Sir, or he'll bite your shins av you tread on him. He's very cross since Bill cut the end of his tail off to make it grow bushy."

The policeman entered and I followed in trepidation, occasioned I confess, by the avowed savageness of "Peter B" who had growled wickedly and cast a sidelong glance at my continuations. Molly turned on the light, and having placed it on the table turned on me with "So you want lodgings, young man? Are you clane? Excuse me for axin; but a housekeeper must be very particular."

The policeman cut short her pleasant conversation rather summarily, by remarking "that she had better have less chin, as there were more lodging-houses than churches, and the young man, having stuff enough, could go elsewhere."

This brought the ancient damsel to terms at once, and she informed me that hers were twenty cents for the privilege of sharing another's bed; fifteen, if I preferred sleeping with two others, or ten, should I consider that the extreme severity of the weather and the low condition of my finances made it imperative for me to become the fourth occupant of a single couch. It is needless to observe that I became what, in the vernacular of subterranean James-street, is known as a "twenty-center." I paid, and my friendly "M. P." took himself away.

A brief survey of the premises, while the landlady was politely showing the policeman out, convinced me that this outer chamber was merely the passage-way from the street to the main apartment. I found also that it served as a bedroom, for Molly on returning to me pointed to a corner in which I saw an old ricketty bedstead—her marital couch, she said. On it lay a bundle of clothes and swathes, from the upper end of which protruded a head, surmounted by an old woolen nightcap. The head turned and croaked out, "Good evening, Sir; it's the divil's night entirely," adding reprovingly to his partner, "Yerra skeure to ye, Molly, ye ould gammoga, phy don't you take this gintleman into the parlor?"

Parlor indeed! Here's luck, thought I. Things may not be so bad as they seem.

It was with some curiosity, therefore, that I entered the chamber "yclept" parlor. At first I saw naught but tobacco smoke, through which in the distance I observed the sickly rays of a kerosene lamp struggling hard to penetrate. It stood on a table eleven feet from me perhaps, and was as much obscured as Robins Reef Light in a fog. There were odors, too, of properties so astringent as to cause a snapping contraction of my olfactory organs.

"This is the young man that kum to sleep wid us to-night," said Molly, by way of introduction to the large circle of acquaintances I was about to make.

"He's welcome," uttered a dozen voices, and a general move was made to give me a place near the fire. One man, on learning that I was a "twenty-center," offered me a part of an inverted bucket, on which he sat, I was about to thank him for the courtesy, when the old woman in censorious accents, called out, "D'Arcy, ye ignoramush! phy don't you give the gintleman the sate? You have been long enough roasting your shins at the fire." He did so, despite my remonstrance, and, as he moved away, methought I heard him mutter beneath his beard, "Oh, it's all right! Jack, get up; let John sit down, for you're only a ten-center." I had no time just then to ruminate on the significance of this expression, but I remembered it next morning.

Molly having settled herself in a corner, at the opposite side of the hearth, offered the following introductions: "This is Misther McCluskie; that gintleman, Mr. Barney McCoy; the other, Bat Poole; him ferninst you, Mr. Macsweeny; the young one on your left, Jimmy, the Blacksmith, a great hand with his fists; and his chum beside him there, 'Sailor Tom;' and here is my boy, Jerry, and the ould man wid his night-cap on. Arrah! Tom, phy don't you take it off? Shure it is not bed-time yet, you ould amandhaun!"

The number of guests amazed me, and I was troubled about the problem of securing stowage-room for them, as no other door but that by which I entered was visible. This apartment measured, as "Ould Tom" assured me, twenty-two by fourteen, and had an altitude of eight feet. All around its sides, except in the spaces occupied by a closet and table, beds were ranged, singularly furnished with patch-work quilts of many fabrics, from jute bagging to gros grain silk. After the ceremony just mentioned things fell back into their old groove, and the business of the hour was resumed just where it had been interrupted by the policeman. Mr. Bat Poole, turned his attention to cooking a piece of liver, which, as it hissed and fizzed upon the pan, he told me had cost him ten cents at the corner butcher's, adding that this, a pork chop, or ten cents' worth of any other meat, with an onion, some salt and a five-cent loaf, always constituted his evening meal, and cost him only seventeen cents. His breakfast that morning he made off a quart of sour milk and a ten-cent "Dutch" loaf at an expense of eighteen cents. His lunch, taken down town by him as well as any other business man, consisted of a glass of five-cent beer in one of the groggeries in the neighborhood of "Old-slip," accompanied by a few broken crackers and a plateful of vegetable chowder thrown in as a "free lunch." "I seldom have to pay for the beer, though," said he, "because I match pennies with some of the fellows, and am bound to win." Thus his expenses never exceeded fifty cents a day, allowing ten or fifteen cents for his night's lodging. He did his own washing on Sundays, was a "long shoreman" and a widower, and had three children on the Island, whom he used to visit once in every two or three months. They were better off than he could hope to make them at present; when they got older and able to work, he would rent a "little shanty" or a cellar floor, and go to housekeeping with the aid of his daughter. He was saving money out of his $9 a week all the year round, for he managed to live very comfortably upon $3 50.

My interesting conversation with Bat was cut short by his supper being ready, and Mr. Barney McCoy moved to the fire to take his place and pan to cook his own evening repast—a salt mackerel. Seeing a little gravy in the pan, he hesitated, and said to Bat, now making a hearty attack upon his liver:

"There's a little sauce here, Bat. May be you want it."

"No," replied Bat, with his mouth full of bread and liver. "I'll give that to you. It'll cook your mate."

"It isn't mate I have, Bat. It's fish. Today is Friday.

"Holy murther," yelled Bat, dropping his knife and crossing himself. "The Lord forgive me, I ate two mouthfuls of the liver."

"Troth, it's no use for you to stop now, Mr. Role," quoth Molly. "You can't make it any better, and sure you might as well make your mind aisey; you'll be hanged for a lamb as well as a sheep."

"True for you, Mrs. Murphy," said the delinquent, and he put another huge piece into his mouth. But Barney had "to fry his fish in water," as he termed it, feeling himself the better Christian, no doubt.

When he had done the old woman asked, "Is there any more wants to cook be th's fire?"

One man with a piece of smoked shoulder which he evidently wanted to warm looked wistfully at the grate but said nothing. It was D'Arcy who slowly raised the tough salt pig meat to his mouth and began to eat it raw.

"Can't you warm your mate, D'Arcy?" said Molly.

"No, ma'am, I can't."

"Why not?"

"Bekase I haven't three cints to pay for the use of the fire." No more was said by either, and he eat his meat raw. I afterward learned that everybody had to pay so much to enable Mrs. Murphy to purchase cinders from the girls who sifted and gathered them. Coal at eighty cents a bushel was out of her reach. The cinders only cost six cents a pail, and answered the purpose for the culinary department. The fire was then carefully raked down.

The next event was the entrance of Mr. McCheskie, a gay and festive coal carrier; one of those who will put in your ton of fuel for seventy-five cents. He had been gone some moments, I observed, and now his return was hailed with murmurs of satisfaction. The cause was a large bottle of liquor, or, as he majestically described it, a "little thrate of Lanigan's best," viz.: bourbon, twenty-five cents a quart. The old landlady brought out her goblets—a cracked tumbler and a wine-glass. Then did the gentle coal-heaver serve her with a fair modicum of the "villainous brew," which, after many remonstrances about the large quantity, she poured down her wrinkled throat with great apparent relish. The jorum was passed around, the twenty-centers being first served, the ten-centers last. All hearts seemed to be warmed, and Barney was requested to favor the company with a song. His vocal effort was powerful, long and strong, being an elegant ode descriptive of the brave and charitable idiosyncracies of one "Mr. Willie Brennan," a footpad and cut-throat, "who in Ireland did dwell and on the Kilworth Mountains," indulged in those little pleasantries with other people's persons and property which finally brought him to the gallows. It was rapturously received, an encore demanded, which the sooty bard hastened to give in the shape of a love song in twenty stanzas, and when his larynx was lubricated by another draught of the "bucket-shop" rosey. After this musical effort, Mr. McSweeny, at the earnest solicitation of D'Arcy, his keenest admirer, stood out in the middle of the floor and gave the company imitations of Messrs. Macready, Forrest, (the elder and younger Booth,) in several of their specialties, winding up with a sketch from Barney Williams, accomplished in a way that proved our entertainer "native and to the manor born." More "red eye" was purchased from "Mark's," across the way, and music and ghost stories occupied the hours until the last spark died in the embers, and all hands shivered with cold. Not until then did anybody turn his attention to bed. But now came my trial. I would have to turn in. My bedfellow was to be the coal carrier, who, having earned $1 75 that day, informed me that he was bound to have a "twinty-cint" sleep to-night. What a pickle I was in. What! sleep with this fellow, whose clothes and skin were impregnated with the accumulated dust of years. I mean coal-dust. Never! But how to escape? It was past 1 o'clock, and I could find no reasonable excuse for leaving before daylight. No; I was in for it! Oh, how I wished I had never come to this locality in search of food for an article. At any rate I resolved not to strip, and to leave by the first gray streak of dawn. I took off my outer coat, then the inside one; next came my shoes, and finally my vest, and with a sensation filling my brain similar to that which nerves the suicide to take his desperate leap into the seething flood beneath, I sprang into bed.

Oh, my stars! I mentally ejaculated; shall I survive this? Gracious angels of cleanliness, and representative of the celestial virtue of purity of thought and bed linen, preserve me from the contagion concealed beneath these musty quilts! My bedfellow elect interrupted my cogitations by calling out, "Young man, why don't you take off your pants? Do you want to dirty Mrs. Murphy's bedclothes!"

"Hush!" said I, in the most conciliatory manner imaginable; "I am so cold (as in truth I was) that I must wear my pants."

"Faith, thin I won't sleep with ye. How do I know whether you are clane or not. Turn out with you at wanst, or I'll pull you out."

"Well, then, give me a quilt and you can have the whole bed to yourself." He willingly acceded, and donning my garments, I wrapped myself in it and sat down in a chair for the night. The rest slept in a little while.

It was indeed bitterly cold that night, and I sat in that chair, shivering and shaking, thinking, while my teeth chattered, that I was a fool to put myself into such snare at all. I was miserable, and every snore of my quondam friends only aggravated my position. By and by I dozed, too. How long I cannot say. But I awakened with a sudden start from a dream in which I thought I had been sitting on a stone in a bleak morass, with my feet submerged in bog-water. Chilled to the soul was I, and when fully aroused found myself ankle-deep in real water. It was no dream. The snows which had fallen during the week previous had filled the back yard, whose surface was five or six feet above us, and the accumulation had dissolved with the heavy rain that poured in torrents for some three or four hours. In the basements were eighteen inches of water, and it was rapidly rising.

This was a horrid state of affairs, and to make matters worse I tilted my chair and with it went sprawling on the floor and floundered in the dirty puddle.

The noise awoke one of the lodgers, Sailor Tom, I believe, and shouting thieves he struck a light, showing me in the middle of the floor dragging the bed-quilt about and dripping filthy water.

"Mrs. Murphy, Jerry, Jimmy the Blacksmith, turn out. Look to your clothes. Have any of you lost anything? There's a thief, a robber in the house."

The effect of this speech was electrical: quick as lightning the "blacksmith," famed for his skill in the noble art of the P. R., leaped into the centre of the room and dealt me a desperate blow, which, luckily for the symmetry of my features, fell on my shoulder, nearly dislocating it, and sending me into the arms of the unfortunate Molly so forcibly that she and I fell into the other room.

"Tom! Bat! Jerry! Come quick he's murdherin me," yelled the harridan, and immediately after the sore-tailed "Peter B" set his teeth in the nether part of my garments and shook me savagely. By this time the lamp had been lit and the men, uttering curses "deep-mouthed" and ominous, came to Mrs. M.'s assistance. I received two or three kicks from Jerry, and Jimmy launched his fearful foot at me, whom it missed, thank Heaven! It dropped on Peter B's sore tail however, causing him to let me go and fasten on the offending foot, with such venom as to elicit frightful roars of agony from Jimmy. Amid the most terrible confusion I was rescued by Bat and D'Arcy from impending destruction, and succeeded in making a satisfactory explanation of my position when discovered by Sailor Tom.

Cheerless, wet and cold we all stood on the flooded floor of this underground hotel, for which the proprietor paid a rental of $20 a month. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning, and as the water was rising all hands had to "turn to" at Sailor Tom's suggestion to bail ship. The work began inside and out. The snow-pile in the yard was attacked and removed by the tubful into the street, where it was dumped, and men bailed the water from the "parlor" by the bucketful. I stood on the front door steps listening to the old woman's assurance "that this was nothing at all, we have worse in heavy storms," and I mentally resolved that journalistic enterprise would hardly lead me into the danger of passing such another "Night and Morning." R. G. M.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Another hearing in the Tilford contested will-case took place yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Lester, a brother of the widow, was examined as to the illness of deceased. He testified that the testator was incapacitated for the transaction of business for several days prior to the execution of the will. Dr. Miner was recalled, and corrected his statement that he attended the deceased Feb. 15, the day of the execution of the will. He saw him, he said, on the 18th. No other testimony was taken, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Friday morning Jane Ann Cronk, employed as a domestic at No. 111 West Twenty-sixth street, not appearing as usual, her room was entered and she was found insensible upon her bed and the room filled with illuminating gas, which was pouring from the burner, which was entirely open, not having been turned off. The girl lingered until yesterday, when she died. It is believed that she blew out the gas instead of turning it off when she went to bed. An inquest will be held by Coroner Herrman.

A lady on Eighth-street, yesterday, having sold some old dresses to an itinerant old clothes vender, threw them down on a chair in the hallway, while she put the proceeds in her purse. Instantly the buyer whipped up his purchases and thrust them into his bag and with them the lady's spectacles, scissors, gold thimble, and a half-finished baby's dress, which were lying on the chair beneath the dresses. The larceny was not discovered until after the thief had made his escape.

A. S. Webb, LL. D., President of the College of New-York, has issued two circulars, preparatory to the examination of classes, beginning June 9, which will be continued for several days. The Faculty will meet on the 23d of June to hear the final report of the Committee of Revision, and will at that time recommend to the Trustees the candidates for degrees. The Commencement will take place on Thursday, the 29th of June.

Last night five sailors, named D. Mahoney, E. Murphy, James Eustace, W. Murphy and John Darty, who had been employed on board the steamer *Elm City*, belonging to the New-Haven line, presented themselves at the Beekman-street Police Station, and said they had been defrauded of their wages. The Sergeant in charge told them he was unable to help, but would advise them to apply to a lawyer for redress on Monday morning.

In the case of the Arnold Manufacturing Company before the Court on last Saturday, Judge Blatchford censured the conduct of Mr. Gazzan, one of the counsel, as improper and unprofessional. Since then he has ascertained that his remarks were made under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, and he desires to make a public withdrawal of the censure.

During the last week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were made by Thomas Crane and Harris G. Avery. Thomas B. Gallagher was adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, and discharges were rendered in the following cases: Joseph N. Collins, Thomas H. Stevens, Elias Heinemann, William Frier, Edward Frier and Philip Tallenka.

The teachers in the public schools of this City favorable to the formation of a teachers' association for benovolent, protective and literary purposes, are requested to meet on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Grammar School No. 26, in West Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the wills of the following persons were admitted to probate: Richard Koswell, of Flatbush; Charles B. Marvin, Henry Hibbs, Peter A. Neufeldt, Matthew Kehoe, William H. Cortelyou, John F. Steilen, Hannah J. Taylor, Joseph Cornell, John G. A. Vogt, Mary Manny, and Helen Manly, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Leonidas L. E. Briggs, Mary Ann Mager, Eliza J. Auburn, Catharine Gallagher, James E. Jenkins, Andrew Farenbacher, Daniel Carroll, Caroline G. Sentoll, John C. Carter, Joseph H. Higginson, Sophia E. Warte, Jane M. Farrell, Wilhemina G. Grumwald, Michael Hughes and Sarah Freeland, of Brooklyn. Letters, with the will annexed, were also granted on the estates of Mary Manny and John G. A. Vogt, of Brooklyn, and also letters of collection on the goods, &c., of Francis Lanzer, of East New-York. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Mary P. Hunter were granted to Bartholemew C. Gotin, of David Magee to Mary Smith, of Annie J., Eliza G. and Letitia P. Brooks to Letitia Gildersleeve, of Charles E. Van Voorhis to Stephen Crowell, of Frank Van Voorhis to Robert Van Voorhis, of Randolph Van Voorhis to Edward Van Voorhis, of Augustine and Caroline A. Phraner to Samuel T. Tate, of Brooklyn.

The Trustees of the Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum have adopted plans for a new building to cost $216,000, and are now engaged in carrying out the work. By the Treasurer's report for the past year it appears that the receipts for that period amounted to $86,193 69, all of which was expended in caring for the little ones.

James Glass, the proprietor of a hotel near Prospect Park, drove a light wagon of which he had charge against a city railroad-car, at the corner of Boerum-street and Fulton-avenue, yesterday morning. The wagon was knocked to pieces, while Mr. Glass and a gentleman riding with him sustained severe injuries.

A dwelling-house owned by Mrs. Garvin, and situated at No. 253 Hudson-avenue, was damaged to the extent of $3,000 by fire at a late hour on Friday night. During the excitement Thomas O'Brien, one of the occupants, jumped from a third-story window and broke his leg.

Maria Sweet, residing at No. 183 Washington-street, was overcome by the heat of the sun at the corner of Adelphi-street and Greene-avenue, yesterday, and had to be conveyed home by two officers.

Emmet Gast, the boy who was run over by one of the East New-York cars at the corner of Broadway and Whipple-street, on Tuesday, died of his injuries on Friday night.

The Police made 531 arrests in the city during the past week.

STATEN ISLAND.

James Rafferty was committed to the County Jail, yesterday, by Justice Garrett, on the charge of feloniously assaulting a fellow-workman named John Monoghan. Both men are employed near Fort Wadsworth, and a dispute arising between them, yesterday, Rafferty dealt his companion a blow on the neck with a shovel, severing the main artery.

The annual report of the Police Commissioners of Richmond County, to the County Judge and Board of Supervisors, for the year ending May 6, shows the number of arrests to be males, 866; females, 205; total, 1,071. The amount of fines unpaid were $2,146 57. The expenses of sustaining the force during the year was $42,513 41.

John Wilson, a boy, was sent to jail yesterday by Judge Kilpatrick, on the charge of stabbing a companion, named George Abrahams, in the left side, with a table-knife, inflicting serious, and, it is feared, fatal wounds.

A young son of Mr. G. V. Fricker, of Port Richmond, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon by falling into a pond near his father's residence. An inquest was held by Coroner Martindale.

LONG ISLAND.

Charles Moore, the colored burglar, implicated with "Shorty," alias Sweeny, in the attempt to break into the store of J. V. Paynter at Flushing, was yesterday arrested by Officer Smith.

Patrick McCoy was yesterday fined $5 by Justice Quarterman, of Flushing, for not assisting Officer Smith to arrest a drunken and disorderly man, named Wm. Jordan, when requested to do so by the officer.

A barber at College-Point has been arrested, charged with grossly indecent behavior toward several small girls. Justice Conrad Von Busse yesterday commenced a hearing in the case.

On Thursday afternoon a young son of Thomas Carrol was run over in Cedar-street, Flushing, and seriously injured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles Reiligg entered a room at the house of Mr. Nicholas Buhl, his employer, at Morrisania, and stole $9 in money and some dresses belonging to Mrs. Buhl. The thief was taken before Justice Fuller and then committed to the County Jail.

The Commissioners having charge of constructing Union-avenue in the towns of Mamaroneck and Rye, have called upon the authorities of Rye for $10,000 worth of bonds.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Van Horn and her married daughter and child were alone in their residence on Communipaw-avenue, Jersey City, on Friday night, when a man made his appearance at the rear window of their bed-chamber. The daughter bravely discharged a revolver at the burglar, for such he proved to be, and he failed to reappear. Previous to seeing him they heard a noise on the garret. On arising in the morning they discovered their trunks less several valuable dresses and other clothing, which were afterward found in the yard in a bundle, the thief, it is supposed, being too scared to carry them away.

While A. R. Corbin, brother-in-law of President Grant, was in the First National Bank, at Elizabeth, yesterday, a massive gold-headed cane which he carried, was taken from the counter by some unseen person. Soon after, the Policeman on duty at the railroad depot having been notified, saw a man with a cane the head of which was up his sleeve. He arrested him on suspicion, and took him to the bank, where the cane was recognized as that of Mr. Corbin. The thief is named Joseph Appleborn and is a pedler.

In consequence of the number of incendiary fires that have recently occurred in West Hoboken, Union, and Weehawken, the citizens have organized for mutual protection. The insurance companies coöperate with the movement. On Friday night a spirited meeting was held, when it was stated that five incendiary fires, involving a loss of $20,000, have occurred within the past three weeks. It was finally decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of any incendiary within the three townships.

The Board of Directors of the Central Agricultural Society of New-Jersey met yesterday at Trenton. The President, Judge Atchley, submitted his resignation, which was accepted, and Gen. Robert F. Stockton was elected his successor. The following Executive Committee was appointed: the President and Secretary, and Messrs. Smith, Van Camp and J. H. Cogill.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are now sending to Jersey City 600 car-loads of Wilkesbarre and Scranton coal daily, and it is stated that, if the miners resume work on Monday, the price of coal will be lowered to $5 per ton in two weeks. The Central Railroad Company are sending to Elizabethport daily about 500 car-loads.

Chancellor Zabriski has issued an injunction to prevent the North Midland Railroad from further pursuing its work upon the farm of Fred. Seller, of Caldwell Township, until the full amount of his claim against the road has been settled. The Commissioners awarded the complainant $3,900 for the land taken.

Preparations are being made to supply Orange with gas from the works of the Citizens' Company, of Newark, as provided by the last Legislature. The Orange Gas Company will transfer all their property to the Newark corporation.

Yesterday while Charles Clarke, a boy, was working in a rope-walk, his hair was caught in a revolving rope, and he was drawn up with such force that a portion of the scalp was torn off. He was unconscious when relieved, but is expected to recover.

Yesterday morning 500 Swedish immigrants were conveyed to the Jersey City depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, from the steam-ship *City of Edinburgh*. They are the first installment of a large number from that country, who are to form a colony near Omaha.

An immense ocean pier is to be built at Long Branch similar to the one at Brighton, England. Messrs. Helmbold and Laird have for this purpose formed a company, with a proposed stock of $150,000. The pier is to be 500 feet long, and is to be built of iron.

Justice Fairbanks, of Elizabeth, has served the warrant in person on Justice Price, who is charged with assaulting a colored man, named Paris Douglass. Mr. Price furnished bail to answer the charge at the next term of the Court.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Passaic River, at the foot of Madison-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. A music-book and mouth-piece were found in the pockets of the clothing deceased wore.

On Friday night Louis Addison, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was terribly injured near Orange, his head coming in contact with a bridge under which the train was passing.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, for the arrest of one Clancy, Captain of a canal-boat lying in Jersey City, on a charge of brutally assaulting one of his men, Patrick Cannon, because he requested his wages.

The members of No. 4 Engine, of the Jersey City Fire Department, who mutilated the furniture and records at the head-quarters of the Fire Commissioners recently, have been dismissed the service.

The amount of tax to be raised in Newark for the present year has been fixed at $1,420,580. Of this amount $530,000 is county tax, $654,000 for the support of the City Government, and $238,000 interest.

Frederick Eigenman, the baker, by whose wagon the little girl, Marion Calvert, was killed at Newark, has been arrested and bailed for trial before Judge Dabus in $1,000.

Bishop Odenheimer yesterday conferred the right of confirmation on a large number of persons in Grace Church, Jersey City.

The new Board of Education of the township of Greenville have determined to remove all the teachers, with one exception.

A stableman, named William Burns, of Elizabeth, fell through a hay-mow yesterday, and was dangerously injured.

The first car-load of peaches of the season arrived yesterday morning at Jersey City via the New-Jersey Railroad.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, May 20.—Medical Director William Lawler has been ordered to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic fleet, relieving Surgeon Charles Martin, ordered home. Second Assistant-Engineer A. D. Taylor is ordered to duty at League Island. Lieut.-Commander John Adams Howell is detached from the Naval Academy on September 30, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey. Lieut.-Commander T. H. Sheppard is detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities dull. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92½; Ten-forties, 89⅞.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅜; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92⅛; Ten-forties 89⅛.

Frankfort, May 19—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅛@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, May 20—10½ A. M.—Cotton.—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 19th inst., have been 39,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Produce.—Refined Petroleum, 17¼d.@17¾d. ⅌ gallon.

2½ P. M.—Cotton.—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 7s. 9-16d. for Middling.

The Cotton Movement.—Liverpool, May 20.—Arrived, ships *Coronet*, from New-Orleans April 6, with 2,592 bales of Cotton; *Felicia*, from New-Orleans April 7, with 3,962 bales; *Bonaventura*, from Mobile April 11, with 2,744 bales; *Alissa*, from New-Orleans April 8, with 4,164 bales.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

May 20—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Sterm, Miss Morelaw, Carl Amarc, C. J. Canda, Louis J. Allos, J. F. Thompson, F. Santee, F. C. Dunning, Francis Garcia, Arnold Fox, John M. Adams, W. M. Gellay, Mrs. A. E. Tucker, Miss Burroughs, Wm. C. Myers and wife, Mrs. Nuby Wellington Nuby, Rev. D. O. D. Brennan, W. G. Gilmore, Julius Goetz, Mrs. J. Pander, Mrs. Mary McAusland, Mr. Mann and wife, S. Goldstein, R. Flood, Wm. Lorindger, M. Baiscaird, Geo. Stewart and wife, Abraham Lent, Wm. M. Lent, M. Walker, Loraine Freeman and wife, Annie McCaw, Lucy McCaw, Alex. McCaw, James McCaw, George McCaw, Daniel McCaw, Mr. McCaw, Mrs. E. H. McDonald, Miss Bessie McDonald, Miss Annie McDonald, Miss Fannie Gladwin, Masters Geo. W. Arthur and E. W. Gladwin, Mr. Rankin, Henry Benay, E. F. Claypool, James W. Carpenter, Robert S. Knolenburg, O. H. Morris, J. H. Smith and wife, Mr. Dopping and wife, Mrs. Margaret Flinn, Mrs. Bridget Carey, G. Watson, John L. Miles and wife, James Connell and wife, Annie Connell, James M. Loughlin, Geo. Gost, J. G. Schindlapp, W. F. Renner, Mrs. Weber, Miss S. E. Jarvis, Nathan Hurst, Lieut. Gus. Valois, James Cund, W. H. Ward, F. Nelson, John O'Brien, A. Frankel, H. Neuberer, Charles Mayo, Louis Littleigh, Judge W. D. Bruce, Samuel Constantine Burke, Jon Argnelles Gregoris Revict, Mr. O'Brien, M. C. Vincent, Wm. Bayard, Thomas Miller, John Wallace, Richard Prescott, S. D. Prescott, C. R. St. Leger, Dalrymple Clark, J. B. Farrell, J. Maguire, Mr. Levy, Mr. Gossorn and wife, B. Roos, E. Williams, Jas. Daniell, H. Rundle, Dr. Lefebre, Mr. Kingman, Antonio Repetti, wife and 2 children.

May 20—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney, J. O. Wett, T. Haveland, Miss Miller, Miss Haveland, W. Cowell, C. Elmore, T. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Anghiltue, T. Harbinson, J. W. Vercoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cumming, E. Tillem, F. Ailis, D. Kirk, H. Remson, T. Waddock, E. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gesthafer and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Reilly, J. W. Gilbert, W. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curley, F. Faupier, C. Mielson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Colgan and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon, W. F. Lindsay, Miss W. Lindsay, Miss W. Cullinan, W. Watson, C. Knedling, Mr. and Mrs. B. Steadman and child, B. Miller, W. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, A. Ring, J. Warthon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jaffra, child and infant, H. Walker, J. Aistin, Mr. Jackson, R. Jackson, C. Rhoades, N. G. Kellogg, Miss M. Alston, Miss C. Alston, H. D. Sheffield, A. Wilson, J. Casserly, J. P. Clark, W. H. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bawme, E. Williams, J. Campion, Miss C. Smith, Miss J. Smith, Miss G. Pancoat, C. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carrin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rumsey, Miss M. C. Howland, Miss E. Stebe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips and child, M. Finlay, J. C. Royston, W. W. Golden, Lieut.-Col. Dalyell, H. O'Rafe, Major W. W. Allen, C. S. Ruch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cawanston, A. Davidson.

May 20—*In steam-ship Lafayette, for Havre.*—Victor Place, Consul-General of France; Mme. Victor Place, Leon Place, Eugene Place, Fleuri Place, Victor Place, Jr., C. Cavaroc, Jr., Mrs. Cavaroc, Mr. Hastie, Paul Dejardin, Chancellor of the French Legation, Washington; M. Leopold, P. Lavigne, His Excellency Bishop Martinez, Chaplain of Bishop Martinez, Mrs. and Miss Brush, F. Cole, Adolphe Vinatier, W. M. Fischer, F. Cazentre, Mrs. Antomette Moride and child, Mr. and Mrs. Felix La Poyade, Mrs. Josephine Trognon, L. Juri and child, G. Juri, Mme. Floteron and child, Mme. E. Pedroso, Giovanni Gusne, A. Trenvalder, Rev. Thomas Keenan, Joseph Buisson, Mrs. Joseph Buisson, Mme. Cavarock's maid servant, Mme. J. Claverie, Mr. Cadillon, Mme. Cadillon, Mme. Place's maid servant, E. Suser, Henry Allison, C. Gowzy, Mr. Sarti, Felix Crozad, Mr. Desca, Louis Thomas, Mr. Duvian, Mme. Duvian and 2 children, — Sedill, Francois Chabert, L. Roux, Mme. Roux and 4 children, Francois Rochart, M. Thicola, Mr. Reverchon, Mr. Valette, Mr. Dussere, Belin Didier, Jean St. Paul, Mr. Murat, A. Goy, J. B. Finance, Mr. Besancon, Pierre Dutrisson, J. and Jean Baptiste Henry, Mlle. Emilie Ouellie, Gabriel Ginet, J. M. Muller, J. B. F. Marc, Nicolas Henry, Victor Henry, S. Henry, A. Vatot, Mme. Royer, Mr. Malicot.

May 20—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.*—Samuel McCandless, Chas. H. Quayle, Geo. Van Dears, Abm. J. Dewitt, James G. Aitken and wife, John G. White, James Paterson, F. W. Bigelow and wife, Mrs. Mary A. McBride and 2 children, Geo. Stewart, Lyman B. Decamp, Wm. M. Favill and wife, Annie R. Favill, Robt. Lindsay and wife, Ellen E. and Annie Lindsay, Alexander Glover, F. Duffy, R. Griffiths, Wm. Rutledge, Sarah Jane McGill, Jane Paterson, Rebecca Gemon, Mrs. Barbara McDonald, Miss Verbeck, Miss Horsefall, Thos. Hay, Arthur Bell, Alex. Hay and wife, Mrs. John Mathewson, Maggie H. and Geo. B. Matthewson, Mrs. M. Joseph Maristang and wife, Rev. W. F. White, wife and child, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Robinson, Miss Stewart, Miss Ann Watson, Miss Sarah Logan and James M. Young, Miss M. J. Miller and family, Mr. Mason and wife and family, Owen Meehan, Peter Cunningham, David Stevenson, Mr. Steward, David McLachlan, Lieut. G. S. Jackson.

May 20—*In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—W. H. Marnan, E. Primrose, G. Ross, Miss Manell, L. Greenhalgh, Thos. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Miss G. Walsh, Miss C. Walsh, Miss O. Walsh, Miss I. Walsh, Miss E. Walsh, A. G. Helsey, Miss Thornton, Thos. Clark, H. C. Nilneer, Mrs. Baxter, Master Baxter, Dr. J. Terry, Mrs. J. Terry, John White, Rev. P. Lame, Rev. E. P. Gardner, Mrs. W. H. Marnen, W. Primrose, J. G. Foster, Dr. G. Garobet, Mr. and Mrs. Haslett, J. Armburaker, Mr. Edjar, Mrs. Rigi, Miss B. Rigi, Miss E. Rigi, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, F. Denis, T. Thornton, E. H. Brannell, J. May, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Miss Pollack, Rev. F. Mera, Rev. S. Bourne.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—G. Campbell, B. Smith, George W. Morgan, R. H. Hogan, A. C. Mattoon, O. L. Smith, William M. Reed, A. G. Phelps, Dodge, J. F. Nelson, H. B. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Whiteman, Miss T. A. Lindsay, Edward Arms, James M. Ford, H. Colliskey.

In steam-ship Gulf-Stream, for Savannah.—T. H. McIntyre, C. M. Over, Wm. Connery, Mrs. L. Bennett, John Palmer, Mrs. Gorman, P. Hunt and lady, Townsend Duryea and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. N. E. Solomon and child, F. W. Webster, Dennis Flynn, Francis Wolcott, W. E. Dickson, Mrs. W. E. Dickson, P. O. Dickson, Mary Dickson, H. J. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Byrd and child, Mrs. Jeffreys, Mr. Parkin, Mrs. Parkin, W. A. Olmstead, J. N. Bailey, John Martin, W. Lundy, T. Eldridge, Mrs. T. Eldridge, Henry H. Harrol, Mr. Mehlin, Mrs. Brink, Miss F. Brink, Mrs. C. A. Glover, C. W. King, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Williams, J. Williams, J. Cutter, M. Harden, Henry Myers, H. Douglass, Geo. P. Renx, E. Bell, J. Clark, and 11 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:38 | Sun sets......7:16 | Moon sets...9:24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...9:04 | Gov. Island.9:53 | Hell Gate..11:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston; C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Geo. B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Juan Ferrin, (Br.,) Corrane, Liverpool, Geo. F. Bulley; Atlanta, (N. G.,) Hegeman, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; N. K. Clements, (Br.,) Kelley, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; James Welsh, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Clara, (N. G.,) Probst, Bremen, F. Schwoon.

Brigs Electra, (Br.,) Martin, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; T. W. Chesley, (Br.,) Phinney, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Pomona, Brown, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Susie J. Strout, Hammond, Brunswick, Simpson & Clapp; G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Taylor, Rockland, P. I. Nevins & Sons; Mary, (Dan.,) Jenssen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jaboatao, (Braz.,) Dupres, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Demerara and a market, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Eliza Thompson, Bates, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Memphis, (Br.,) Folker, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Arichat West, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer; Lophema, (Br.,) Congdon, Sidney, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. David Babcock, Colcord, Fajardo, Winchester & Towne; Brigand, (Br.,) Frith, Port-au-Platte and San Domingo, Montell & Bartow; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Granada, W. I., B. J. Wenberg; G. C. Warren, Smith, Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg; Race-horse, Hughes, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; C. C. Pettengill, McKinney, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; Henry Middleton, Brower, Eleuthera, James Douglass & Co.; Adelia, (Br.,) Kingston, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Arctic, (Br.,) Brammer, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Buck & Co.; Clara Mertick, Hand, Tampa and Key West, Overton & Hawkins; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; L. Sturdevant, Cruse, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Sea Bird, Hogan, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; D. Talbot, Ansbury, Philadelphia, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Calvin, Clark, Boston; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston; O. Smith, Ferris, Stamford; Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. Abbott; Anna Maria, Cole, Shulas, N. S., Snow & Richardson; Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Carrie, Chase, Brazos, Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Harry Bluff, Benson, Rock Sound, James Douglass; T. D. Wilder, Kinton, Philadelphia; Maryland, Green, Bath, Me., Warren Ray; George F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Ann L. Lockwood, St. John, Bridgeport, Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Canal-boat A. G. Goodrich, Ayres, Oswego.

Barge J. W. Fuller, Dobbs, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virgo, E. M. Bulkley, Savannah May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 18th inst., 7 P. M., lat. 38 05, lon 75, exchanged signals with steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Havana.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Bark Canada, (of Quebec,) Corrivean, Montevideo, 57 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance. Crossed the equator April [illegible] in lon. 40; had fine weather. Has been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda, with light winds and calms. April 15, lat. 17 30 S., lon. 34 40 W., passed ship Duke of Netherlands, (Br.,) bound N.

Bark Manitobah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and experienced strong westerly gales to the Banks; thence 15 ds., with light westerly winds and fine weather; May 4, between lat. 44 and 45 N., lon. 48 and 50 W., saw a number of icebergs.

Bark Leopold II., (Belg.,) Batsike, Shields 57 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Made the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales. Has been 27 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Maria, (N. G.,) Lusbbe, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Napier & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator April 24 in lon. 40; had fine weather.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Gott, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to Latana & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms. Sld. in co. with brig Samuel Lindsey, for New-York, and parted co. 10th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 76.

Brig William Robinson, (of Boston,) Sheppard, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Ocean Eagle, for New-York. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig J. R. E., (of Bear River, N. S.,) Lent, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to John M. Smith, Son & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Samoljot, (Dan.,) Ericksen, Messina 63 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar April 1; took the northerly passage and experienced strong westerly winds throughout.

Bark Eliza White, Mahony, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Rebecca J. Evans, (of Newburyport,) Morgan, Harbor Island 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; 16th inst., lat. 31 12 N., lon. 74 80 W., spoke bark Annie Augusta, (of Philadelphia,) from Cuba, for Philadelphia, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Schr. Hannah Cooner, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) King, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Frigate Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) Flewelling, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevins & Son. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. David Nichols, (of Isleboro,) Wyman, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and melado to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Luna, Wells, Washington, N. C., with railroad ties for Elizabeth.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia, with railroad ties to order.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Small, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Onward, ——, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Morton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parker, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with timber to Kelly & Ives, of Fair Haven.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Crossman, Alexandria.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia, for Glen Cove.

Schr. L. C. Hopkins, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Palestine, Phare, Virginia.

Schr. Snowflake, Brown, Virginia for Newark.

Schr. Anna Samson, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Frazier, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Millie Frank, Baker, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mathew Vasser, Jr., Kelly, Wareham.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

Schr. J. Freeman, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Rayner, Pawtucket.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Cheesebro, Stonington.

Schr. Cohassett, Chase, Providence.

Schr. D. Kane, Morton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Providence.

Schr. Abda, Northam, Providence.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Pierce, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Lafayette, for Havre; City of Paris, Calabria, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Main, for Bremen; Anglia, for Glasgow; Wilmington, for Galveston; Geo. Washington and Crescent City, for New-Orleans; Gulf Stream and Magnolia, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 20.—Arr. steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York; bark R. H. Murray, from New-Orleans; brigs Robert Wing, from Goree; H. M. Rowley, from New-Orleans; schrs. B. P. King, from Anquilla; Webster Barnard, from Mayaguez; S. B. Hume, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore, and schr. Frank and Emily, from Rockport. Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; bark Emma, for Rotterdam, and brigs Bella Dolores and Panchita, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 20.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Nicoto, from Texas; bark Albacore, from Martinique, and brigs Mesa and Cedar, from the West Indies. Passed out—Bark Meulbend and brig Gladiator, for the West Indies; bark Tarnayden for Rio, and schr. Levant for Pernambuco.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 20.—Arr. schr. Gen. Banks, from New-York.

Cld. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Leamington, for Philadelphia; bark Aristone, for Barrow, England; Brig Normandy, for St. Johns, N. B., and schr. Jessie Wilson, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 18.—Arr. schrs. Marietta, (Br.,) Baltimore, Bear River, N. S.; Webster Kelley, Calais, New-York; Sarah, New-York, Newburyport; George Taulane, Boston, Philadelphia.

Passed by, barks E. Emerson, Jr., New-Orleans, Boston; Starlight, Galveston, Portland; schrs. Ada Ames, Alexandria, Boston; Dick Williams, Georgetown, D. C., &c.

Sld.—All before reported excepting schrs. George Taulane and Webster Kelley.

May 19, A. M.—Arr., schr. Planter, Chilmark, Boston.

Sld., schrs. George Taulane, Webster Kelley, and Planter.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, May 9.—In port, schrs. W. O. Daley, Clark, Montgomery, Lavinia, Ed. Lee, S. S. McKown, Geo. Washington, L. M. Warren, Crown Point, T. G. Dean, Asalder and Laura; all for New-York waiting cargo.

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